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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1875. NO. 252.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

DORREGARAY RETREATING TO THE PYRENEES.

MADRID, July 12.—An official dispatch says General Delatre has driven Dorregaray from Torrecilla, Guara, Sesste and Boltana. The Carlists resisted the Alfonsists stoutly, and lost many men in killed, wounded and prisoners. They retreated to the valley of the Ara, in the Pyrenees. General Delatre is still pursuing them, and General Martinez Campos is making forced marches to join in the chase.

LONDON, July 12.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon says: "We have received the following from a specially well informed correspondent: 'Hendaye, July 10.—General Cabrera has left Biarritz for Bagneres de Bigorre, having abandoned his intention of going to Madrid. He has small faith in the ultimate success of Gen. Jovellar's operations against Dorregaray. Apparently Dorregaray has already escaped by an extraordinary march of ninety kilometres. This agrees with Dorregaray's avowed intention not to fight, except in the Basque Provinces. The Carlist artillery now numbers 120 guns, and more are expected daily.'"

GOVERNMENT PROGNOSTICATES DEFEAT FOR DOREGARAY.

MADRID, July 12.—The Government announces that military combinations have been made which will force Gen. Dorregaray to take refuge in France, or to accept battle under circumstances which are sure to result in disaster, especially if, made desperate, he should attempt to turn back on his line of retreat.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MADRID, July 12.—The draft of the new Constitution reported by the Committee on the fifth inst., provides that the Senate shall be composed of three classes of members, viz, first, Senators by hereditary title; second, Senators elected by popular corporations; third, Senators nominated by the Crown. All the grandees of Spain receiving an income of $10,000 and over, are included in the first class.

CARLIST PRISONERS AT VALENCIA.

The *Epoca* reports that 1,000 Carlist prisoners have arrived at Valencia. The populace threatened to lynch some of the Carlist officers, and the authorities embarked them on a man-of-war to prevent massacre.

France.

DESTRUCTION BY FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

LONDON, July 12.—A Paris special to the *News* reports that the country between Villefranche and Milhau was being laid waste by the floods to the extent of forty kilometres. The fine wheat and vine crops in many places have been utterly destroyed.

PARIS, July 12.—Official telegrams to the *Moniteur* correct the exaggeration as to the number of people drowned in Toulouse, and state that, so far, only two hundred and sixteen bodies have been found.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY—ELECTION BILL DISCUSSED.

PARIS, July 12.—In the Assembly today, the University Education bill was discussed in detail, clause by clause. All the amendments moved by the Liberals have been rejected by narrow majority. The Clericals are jubilant, and congratulate Bishop Dupanloup on their success.

QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION.

A motion will soon be introduced in the assembly proposing a recess from July 25 to November 4. The Left will meet this by moving that business be proceeded with uninterruptedly, with a view to bringing about an early dissolution.

England.

EARL DERBY INVITED TO A CONFERENCE ON THE UNITED STATES TARIFF ON COAL.

LONDON, July 12.—Earl Derby has been requested to receive a deputation of persons interested in the Nova Scotia coal fields for conference on the oppressive tariff in the United States, said to all but prevent importation of coal into that country.

FAILURE IN MANCHESTER.

LONDON, July 12.—Conkling, of Manchester, has suspended. His liabilities are large. He owes $600,000 to John Ranking & Co. alone.

THE AMERICAN TEAM REFUSE FURTHER MATCHES.

LONDON, July 12.—Col. Gildersleeve has officially replied to an inquiry from the London agent of the Associated Press, that the determination of the Americans not to shoot in another team match on this side of the Atlantic, is final. He says the members of the team are now separated and cannot be brought together for any purpose before next week. Five or six of them would probably be glad, as individuals, to shoot at Wimbledon on Saturday next, if Lloyd's cup is offered for competition to all comers.

THANKS OF THE TEAM FOR HOSPITALITIES.

Colonel Gildersleeve has written a letter to Major Leech, tendering, through him, the thanks of the American team to the Lord Mayor, the Reception Committee and the citizens generally of Dublin, for their warm reception and jealous and courteous attentions during the team's recent visit. A similar letter of thanks and good wishes has also been sent to the Belfast Reception Committee.

GERMANY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH BELGIUM AGAIN DISCUSSED.

LONDON, July 12.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Derby, in reply to a question put by Lord Penzeance, said the German note to Belgium, dated February 3, 1875, laying down certain international principles, had no application to Great Britain, who was not asked to acquiesce therein. The subjects of last correspondence were now settled, and it was useless to discuss abstractions. The words of the German dispatch which had been quoted by the noble lord were in so vague that they did not admit of judicial interpretation. If they meant that all acts having a tendency, however indirect or remote, to cause disturbance in another State ought to be prohibited, it would be the most extraordinary and preposterous claim ever put forth in diplomacy. If they only meant those acts which international law forbade, that was a principle which, within certain limits, every government would admit. But for one government to require another under menaces, to silence its press or public speakers, was an act which had always excited, and he hoped always would excite, the strongest sympathy for the latter and indignation against the former, because such a demand was arbitrary and oppressive.

COMMITTEE OF ERIE BONDHOLDERS.

Sir Edward Watkins has accepted the chairmanship of the British Committee of Erie bondholders, on condition that all interested support his appointment.

FAREWELL SERVICES OF MOODY AND SANKEY.

LONDON, July 12.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey's farewell meeting took place to-night. The Earls of Shaftesbury and Cavan, Samuel Morley, M. P., Rt. Hon. Cowper Temple, Mr. MacArthur and seven hundred clergymen were present. Speeches were made full of praise of the eminent revivalists, for the fresh life and energy they had introduced into the churches and the steadfastness of their converts. A suggestion was made that a memorial of some kind be presented to Messrs. Moody & Sankey, but Mr. Stone, on their behalf, said it would not be accepted and nothing would give them more pain than such a step.

THE REVOLT IN HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, July 13, 4 A. M.—The *Standard* publishes advices from Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, which represent that Pansiavic emissaries spread report among the Herzegovinians that the Turks intended to extirpate the Christians. These falsehoods caused the insurrection. Masses of insurgents surround the towns of Gasco, Nevesini and Stolatz. Six hundred families have fled into Croatia and Servia, and twelve hundred have arrived in Dalmatia, at different points along the frontier.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR AT PARIS URGES VIGILANCE ON THE BORDERS.

LONDON, July 13, 4:30 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Senor Molines, the Spanish Ambassador, had interviews yesterday with President MacMahon and Duke de Cazes. He insisted that France should redouble her precautions at points on the frontier of Spain, where it is supposed that General Dorregaray will endeavor to cross the boundary in order to enter Navarre by a detour through French territory. He urged that in such case the followers of Dorregaray be either arrested, or driven back into Spain.

Scotland.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

EDINBURGH, July 12.—Mr. Robeson, the American consul, gave an informal banquet to the team to-night, at the City Club. Several residents of Edinburgh were present, and expressed their regret that there had been no opportunity to give the Americans an official reception as a manifestation of Scotland's kindly feeling towards the United States. Col. Gildersleeve says nearly all the members of the team will reach London in time to take part individually in several matches at Wimbledon on Saturday.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 12.—The steamship Scythia, which lost one blade of her propeller and had another crushed by contact with a whale off Roche's Point, will return to Liverpool. Part of her passengers will go forward to-morrow by the China, and the remainder by the Russia Saturday. The cargo will be shipped by the Bothnia on the 24th instant.

LONDON, July 12.—Steamships Britannia, State of Nevada and City of Brussels, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 1-16; for account 93 3-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 105½; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 103¾. Railroad stocks—New York Central 92; Erie 15¾; do preferred 22. Linseed oil 29s.

PARIS, July 12.—Rentes 63 francs 92½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 12.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 98¾ francs.

ANTWERP, July 12.—Refined petroleum 24½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 7¾d.; Orleans 7 7-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 5,700 American. Flour—Extra State and Western, 25s. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 8s 5d@8s 6d. Corn 33½s. Pork—Eastern City, 75s. Lard 72½s. Tallow 41s. Petroleum—Refined 9s; spirits 7½s.

ATTACK ON ORANGEMEN.

Mob of Irish at Lawrence, Massachusetts—Stones, Bricks and Other Missiles Thrown—Many Persons Wounded—The Police Draw Their Revolvers After a Two Hour's Assault.

LAWRENCE, MASS., July 12.—A serious riot occurred in this city to-night, resulting from an attack made by the mob upon the members of a lodge of Orangemen returning from celebrating the Battle of the Boyne by a picnic at Laurel Grove, four miles up the Merrimac river. Orangemen from Lowell, Woburn and other towns participated at the picnic, which passed off quietly, and no trouble was anticipated when they dispersed for the return home, though threats had been made in the morning and some of the men carried fire arms in consequence.

About a dozen Orangemen, with ladies and children, disembarked at 8 P. M., at the steamer landing, on Water street, and started to walk up town. A crowd of several hundred Irish were at the landing, and followed them, shouting and jeering. Arrived in front of the Pacific Mills, the crowd commenced throwing stones. One of the ladies was struck three times and badly hurt. All the party were more or less injured by missiles thrown at them during the half mile walk to the police station, whither they went for protection. Four of the men had on regalia, which particularly incensed the mob. One of the men was severely hurt about the head, and had his sash torn from him.

Arrived at the station, word was sent to the Mayor, who soon arrived at the scene and ordered the police to disperse the men and boys, but without avail. The cries and jeers of the mob drowned his voice. The Mayor, with a squad of police, started to take the party through the crowd to their homes. The street through which they had to pass, was at this time filled for half a mile with the mob. A shower of stones, bricks and other missiles was hurled at the party as soon as it appeared upon the street. With the exception of the Mayor, every one of the party was hurt. Policeman Cammell was knocked down and badly hurt. James Spenlow, who was endeavoring to protect his brother's wife, was knocked down, receiving a terrible wound in the head from a brick.

At the corner of Union and Spring streets the mob made a furious onslaught on the party, when nearly all the police and Orangemen were knocked down. The latter, in self-defense, then drew revolvers and began firing upon the mob, who were shouting "kill the d—d Orangemen." The firing quickly dispersed the mob, who scattered in all directions.

It is impossible to learn the exact result of the shooting. So far as known, no one was killed outright. Two men, one woman and a boy twelve years old were wounded, none seriously. Of the Orangemen, twelve were wounded by stones and bricks, some of them quite severely, and four policemen were more or less hurt. The riot lasted two hours and a half, and extended over a route of a mile, through the most thickly settled portion of the city. This is the first serious affair of the kind that has occurred here since 1852, and is condemned on every hand as most unprovoked. The courage and pluck of the Mayor undoubtedly saved many lives.

CHICAGO.

Card from George W. Fishback.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The *Tribune* of to-morrow morning will contain the following from George W. Fishback, of St. Louis: "As to the charges which have appeared in the Chicago journals for the last three or four days, implicating me in the whisky frauds at St. Louis, permit me, while passing through your city, to make a simple denial of the truth of all such reports emanating from Washington or elsewhere. Referring especially to the telegram in your paper of this morning, I desire to state that the story, as gathered by your correspondent, is a most absurd fabrication. Without beginning to end, all its parts hanging upon a certain document signed by Messrs. McKee Rhuser, of the *Globe*, and myself, of the *Democrat*, concerning negotiations for the consolidation of the two newspapers, which had no relation whatever to the whisky frauds or the seizure of distilleries and rectifying houses in St. Louis."

COLUMBUS.

The Westerville Temperance Agitation—Corbin's Saloon Fired.

COLUMBUS, July 12.—Last night the new notorious Corbin's saloon building, at Westerville, was found to be on fire, but before the flames were fairly under way the fire was extinguished. It is said that some unknown parties entered the building and, placing a lot of rubbish in an inner room, piled all the bottles of liquor on the pile and then set it on fire. Between the explosion and the fire, the building is worth very little. Corbin is ill with fever, but declares that when he recovers he will try another saloon. The people of Westerville are greatly elated over the closing of this place, and declare that no saloon shall live in their town. The report is current here that parties, left by Corbin to watch the saloon, got drunk and upset a lamp, which caused the fire.

NEW ORLEANS.

The State of Louisiana against George C. Benham.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Attorney General Field to-day filed an information in the First District Court, against George C. Benham, for obtaining $35,000 from the State on fraudulent vouchers. The transaction on which the charges are based, was developed during the recent investigations against Auditor Clinton. Benham is still at large.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Sidney Dillon and party left Omaha for the East yesterday.

William C. Henson has been appointed gauger for the First Ohio district.

Monsigneur Charles La Rique, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, province of Montreal, died at Beloeil yesterday morning.

Colonel Phil Lee, a prominent lawyer of Louisville, and for several years Prosecuting Attorney in the Circuit Court, died yesterday.

Senator Logan arriven at San Francisco, on business. He says he has no intention of taking part in the California political campaign.

Mrs. Judge H. C. Caldwell, President of the Ladies Centennial Committee for Arkansas, has succeeded in organizing a Ladies' State Centennial Commission, to cooperate with the State Board, in order that Arkansas may be properly represented at next year's Centennial. The State Board is now engaged in collecting specimens for exhibition.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer and increasingly cloudy weather, possibly followed by rain.

The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Farther Point.

The steamer City of Montreal, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The Cape May regatta was postponed till to-day, the wind being too light to give the yachts a start.

A dispatch from Evansville reports side steamswool rail road and public bridges damaged, trains delayed and crops much injured.

The Vienna *Presse* reports that the weavers on a strike in Brunn have assumed a threatening attitude. Three battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry are held in readiness to preserve order.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Anti-Monopolists of the Pacific Coast.

They Will Make a Lively Fight in Congress Next Winter.

And Ask for a Board of Government Directors for Subsidized Pacific Railroads.

Shortage in Redemption Division of the Treasury Made Up, and an Excess of Bank Notes Found.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1875.

Projects of Anti-Monopolists.

Ex-Senator Cole, now here, is authority for the statement that the anti-monopolists of the Pacific coast purpose making a lively fight in Congress next winter. Among their projects is one which will be introduced into the Senate by Governor Booth, providing for the appointment of a board of Government directors for each of the Pacific railroads which have received Government subsidy. This it is intended to put through Congress at as early a day as possible. The allegation is made that the original law contemplated such a board of Government directors, but that the provisions therefor were, through the action of the lobby, prevented from becoming part of the law.

The Shortage in the Redemption Division

The shortage amounting to over a thousand dollars, which was sometime ago discovered in the accounts of the Redemption Division of the Treasury, has not only been filled up during the count which has just been made of that division, but there is now shown to be an excess of bank notes unaccounted for to an amount slightly larger than the reported shortage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1875.

THE AVERY-HOLT CHARGES.

A letter has been received from McGrue, saying that he has made no charges against Chief Clerk Holt, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, in connection with the whisky frauds. No information whatever has been received from him to-day from any quarter on that subject.

DECISION OF TROUBLESOME QUESTIONS UNDER RECENT REVENUE LAWS.

The Treasury Department recently presented to the Attorney General, for his opinion, two questions arising under the act of July 14th, 1870, as re-enacted in the Revised Statutes, and under the act of March 3d, 1875, providing for an increase of duties upon certain classes of merchandise therein specified. The first question was, whether damage received during the voyage between a foreign port and the port of first arrival by merchandise entered for immediate transportation to an interior port of destination, under the above statutory provisions, is to be ascertained at the port of first arrival or at the port of destination. If at the port of destination, then whether the ten days, within which the application for allowance for damage is filed in the Custom House, is to be computed from the landing of such merchandise at the last port.

After reviewing the law, the Attorney General says he is clearly of opinion that the damage received during an ocean voyage by goods entered for immediate transportation, under section 2,999 of the Revised Statutes, should be ascertained at the port of final destination. Section 2,027 prohibits any allowance for damage on merchandise that has entered, unless proof to ascertain such damage shall be lodged in the Custom House of such port where such merchandise shall be landed, within ten days after the landing of such merchandise. The phrase "port where such merchandise has been landed" is not by its terms exclusively applicable to the port of first arrival, but may be applied to the port of destination, and in case of merchandise entered for immediate transportation, it must be understood to signify the part of destination, since it is at the Custom House of that port that the proof is to be used. The words "after the landing of such merchandise" must be taken to mean after landing at the port of destination. The Attorney General is clear therefore that the computation of ten days is to be made from the landing of merchandise at the last port.

The next question submitted, was whether merchandise imported into New York prior to the date of the act of March 3, 1875, but which arrived at an interior port under an immediate transportation bond without appraisement, after that date, is liable to the increase of duties therein provided. The Attorney General says a severe verbal construction of the statute would perhaps make merchandise thus liable, but the operation of such a construction would be to impose an increased duty upon one case of goods which arrived in a particular ship at the port of New York, and to exempt another case of the same goods by the same ship and arriving at the same date. This could not have been the intent of Congress, thus to discriminate between goods which went into the public store in New York and those which, arriving at the same date, passed on to the port of final destination under an immediate transportation bond. A construction which would make goods in this predicament liable to increased duty, would be unequal, severely technical and oppressive. It is a sound rule in the construction of a statute of the United States which imposes a duty, whether for revenue, protection, and when there may be a doubt about its true construction, to resolve the doubt in favor of the citizen upon whom the burden is imposed. The Attorney General therefore decides that goods are not liable to the increased duty.

These conclusions having, after due consideration been adopted by the Department, collectors and other officers of the customs are instructed to govern themselves accordingly.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men Drowned at Zanesville.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 12.—Two men, Lewis Gerwig, of Cincinnati, and Charles Church, of this city, were drowned last night by the upsetting of a skiff. Both were intoxicated.

Two Ladies Killed by the Cars—Two Others Fatally Injured.

MONTREAL, July 12.—Yesterday afternoon a carriage containing Mrs. Bernard, of Beloeil, her two daughters, her son and two neighbors, was run into by a special train near the Beloeil bridge. Two ladies were killed. Mrs. Bernard and one of her daughters were badly injured and are not expected to live.

FIRE RECORD.

Oswego, New York—$40,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 12.—A fire to-day destroyed Lewis' planing mill, Harsha's sash and blind factory, DeRosia & McDonald's carriage factory, Perkins' pump factory, Salladin's marble works and Skinner's paint shop. Loss $40,000; insurance $8,000.

Another Iron Mountain.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 12.—Two weeks ago a party of explorers, headed by Col. George Stuntz, returned to Duluth and reported having discovered an iron mountain sixty miles north of Duluth, of which frequent rumors have before reached the settlements. Col. Stuntz describes the mountain as a ridge eight miles long, two and a half miles wide, and 1,200 feet high. Surface specimens of the ore brought here appear quite pure, fully equal to the best specimens from the Iron Mountain of Missouri. Anyson Northrup, of Duluth, accompanied by a geologist and tourist party from Philadelphia, started yesterday afternoon to definitely locate the boundaries of the mountain, and probably to arrange for establishing claims to it. The importance of the discovery is lessened by the known fact of iron ores lying abundant in all the country around the west end of Lake Superior, from the head waters of the St. Croix on the south to the Canadian boundary on the north shore. Specimens from the mountain brought here are, however, pronounced by experts, but without tests, to be of a most desirable kind.

Indian Outbreak in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—A private letter received here to-day, reports an outbreak of hostilities on the part of the Hoopa Indians on the Klamath river, who shot and killed Raymond Carpenter, of the Florence mine, surrounded the mine and forced the men to quit work. Word was sent to Camp Gaston, and a detachment of soldiers were sent to the mine. The Indians say the miners must leave. The situation is critical. The soldiers are not numerous enough to control them. A letter from the Superintendent of the mine was to-day laid before General Schofield, who promises prompt reinforcements.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Advices from Australia, New Zealand and Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The A. S. S. Company's steamer McGregor, from Sydney, *via* Auckland and Honolulu, has arrived.

Australia dates to June 5—In the mines of New South Wales no new discoveries of of importance are reported. The Victorian Parliament opened on the 25th ult. The Governor, in his speech, states that the educational system is firmly established. Efforts are being made for the construction of a railway from the Cape Patterson coal fields to Western Port. The Commissioners have decided not to open the Melbourne Exhibition until September 2.

New Zealand—Destructive rains have prevailed in various parts of the colony. The development of new mining districts is less rapid than expected. Heavy gales prevailed at Timaru. The ship Cyrene, from San Francisco; the Princess Alice, loading with grain, and the Ellerslie, laden with coal are reported wrecked. The Ellibank Castle was wrecked on Ninety Mile beach, near Timaru.

Honolulu—The ship Emerald, from San Francisco, *en route* for Enderberry Island, to load guano, thence to Europe, took fire in the Roads at Honolulu. By the assistance of the crew of the United States steam ship Pensacola, the ship was towed to the wharf, and at noon the fire was supposed to be subdued. It, however, broke out again at four P. M. The ship was then scuttled with cannon shot, and sunk alongside the wharf. The cause of the fire is unknown. The King and Prince Royal worked with the men in subduing the flames.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Double Suicide in Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, July 12—A man of about fifty and a woman of about forty-five years of age were found drowned in the lake at Waukegan, yesterday afternoon. They had been loitering about the place on Saturday. They were entirely unknown in the vicinity, and it is supposed they deliberately committed suicide by walking into the water. The Coroner's jury this morning rendered a verdict of found drowned.

Mountain Meadow Massacre Case to Begin This Week.

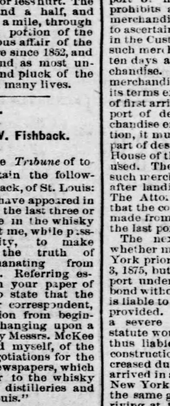
BEAVER, UTAH, July 12.—The trial of John D. Lee for connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre of 1857, in Southern Utah, at which time one hundred and forty emigrants, men, women and children, from Arkansas and Missouri, were murdered, will probably come up on the 15th inst. There are a great many witnesses in town, twenty of whom have addressed a communication to Marshal Maxwell, asking means of subsistence and an examination in chambers, that they might return to their homes to attend to their crops. General Maxwell answered that mileage and fees were all he would pay, and that the District Attorney would take his own course in taking testimony. It is believed and hoped that this terrible crime, which has been charged to the Mormon people for the past eighteen years, will be disproved, or that the guilty parties will be brought to justice.

The Woods Piano Organ

contains a stop peculiar in its effect, a piano of exquisite tone which will never require tuning, and which gives the instrument a wonderful capacity for variety. No one should think of buying an organ till they have seen and heard the Piano Organ at Shleh's Music Store, 70 Fifth avenue. Also, wholesale and retail agency for the Woods Organs.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, July 9, 1875.

MESSRS. F. W. JENKINS & BRO., Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Gents:* I have been for the past year with Martin & Co., Troy, N. Y., and am well pleased with your Rising Sun Flour and the satisfaction it gives. I would like to introduce it in this market. On receipt of this give the lowest cash price for one car delivered here. Yours respectfully,
HENRY BISSELL.



The Largest and Cheapest FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

Headquarters for WHITE RIVER FLOUR, IRISH SOAP, CHEESE, SALT, LIME, &c.

☞ No Retail House Connected.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HOTEL CLERK—IN A first-class Hotel in a neighboring city; must be an unmarried man; situation permanent. Address HOTEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—AN ELEGANTLY furnished, new House, in the most desirable location in Allegheny, opposite a fountain in the Parks. Rent moderate; convenience. Address ANDREW, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE—ON Sarah street, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward. Rent $14 a month. Apply to Mrs. ——, Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen. No. 45 Jane, on the Hill, Allegheny, located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Fifth street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, Dry Cellar, 4 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 10 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue. Also, two Dwellings on Center avenue, each of 5 Rooms, finished attic and cellar, both in the first rate order. Rent, $30 00 per month. Apply as above.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Ralston Oil Company, to elect Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Girard Savings Bank, No. 64 Federal street, Allegheny, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
B. M'CRACKEN, Secretary.

UNITED SAVINGS BANK.—The Annual Meeting for the Election of Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at Banking House on WEDNESDAY, July 14th, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
W. H. BROWN, JR., Cashier.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
E. SMITH, Inspector.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS of the BOROUGH OF CHARTIERS will meet at SCHOOL HOUSE NO. 1, in said Borough,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

For the purpose of electing THREE (3) TEACHERS, to teach the Public Schools of said Borough for a term of nine months. All applicants for said Schools are required to be present.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

NOTICE—THE ELECTION ASSESSORS of the several election districts of the County of Allegheny are hereby notified and required to report at once at the office of the County Commissioners, that they may receive their instructions, and enter without delay upon the discharge of their duties,

JAMES G. MURRAY,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
JACOB LASHELL.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Rubber Belting and Hose, at THORP & DUNN'S, 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—2 Planers and Matchers, 1 Surfacer, 1 Large 3-side Molder, 1 Power Mortiser, 1 8x26 Engine, 1 No. 2 Sturtevant Fan. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 123 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 10 to 30 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 46 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-TWO NEW and second-hand Engines and Boilers, 2 Portable and 4 small Upright also, 1 Saw Mill, with Portable Engine. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. E. MUSHOE, Successor to WATSON & MUSHOE.

FOR SALE — NO. 245 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. The Lot is 22 feet 9 inches by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold low and very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR APPROVED property, 3-4 of an acre of Land on Negley avenue, Pittsburgh; also, 97½ acres of Land eight miles from the city of Pittsburgh, one-half mile from station on the A. V. R. R. The Land is Superior Farming Land, all under fence, has a very nicely, almost all level, and would suit a gardener, etc. There is a two-story House and good Stable, good Spring of Water, etc., on the premises. Also, 50 acres of Land in Moon township, Allegheny county, at a low price. For further particulars inquire of ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, or every Tuesday morning, at 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY—The beautiful homestead of John Scull, Jr., on Pine Creek, 2¼ miles from Etna Station, West Penn Railway. The property consists of 79 acres of ground in a high state of cultivation. One fine dwelling of 11 rooms, another dwelling of 4 rooms, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, with three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruits in Western Pennsylvania. Price $50,000. The buildings and improvements alone are worth full $20,000.

Also a few of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots now for sale. Will also be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property. Apply to
THOS. F. STEWART,
Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of tax.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1875.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY—The Board of Managers of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2 50) PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street, on and after Thursday, the 15th inst.
JAS. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 8, 1875.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. ($4 00 per share) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 20—OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 100 Fourth avenue—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith.
WM F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1875.

OFFICE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, 116 WOOD STREET—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PERCENT. (or $2 50 Per Share), on Capital Stock, out of the profits of last six months, payable forthwith.
JAMES J. M'LAIN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1875.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE BRIDGE CO. have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1875.

DIVIDEND — PITTSBURGH (Hand street.)—The Managers of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable this day by the Treasurer of the Citizens' National Bank.
R. H. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 5, 1875.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
J. M'CANDLESS, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1875.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
CYRUS CLARK S, JR., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND—ARTISANS' DEPOSIT BANK.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable after July 20th.
J. F. STARK, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, June 30, 1875.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, AT PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 29th, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$180,954 47
Overdrafts		2,753 01
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		100,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		13,529 91
Due from other National Banks		7,178 19
Due from State Banks and Bankers		6,916 01
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		3,470 00
Checks and other Cash Items		3,852 40
Bills of other National Banks		76 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		347 30
Specie (including gold Treasury Notes)		253 30

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch*, implacable Bourbon, is for sale. The purchaser will be sold, also.

RINDSKOPF, the delectable Wisconsin Democratic "reformer," has again been caught in an attempt to defraud the Government of its revenues by shipping whisky from his distillery without paying the tax.

SOME of the Democratic papers repudiate the treasonable sentiments expressed by General PRESTON, in his recent speech before the University of Virginia, but the *Post* is as dumb as an oyster concerning the matter.

THE value of the exports from Boston, last week, was $650,499, against $233,219 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports during the year amount to $17,811,110, against $15,990,707 for the relating period of 1874, an increase of $2,267,683.

THE Democratic authorities of Indianapolis have under consideration a beautiful project for changing the ward boundaries of the city so as to place three-fifths of the people, representing seven-tenths of the property of the town, at the mercy of the remaining two-fifths. There's popular government for you!

THE Minnesota Democracy, in their platform, say they accept "the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and *Sixteenth* Amendments to the Constitution." That's doubtful. The latter, whenever it shall be framed, will probably prohibit Democrats from indulging in such public exhibitions of stolid ignorance as the above.

KEELEY is in the newspapers, again, trying to prove that his motor is genuine; but talk is cheap. Trot out the machine, KEELEY, and let the world see how it works. The way to resume, according to GREELEY, is to resume; and the way to prove that the KEELEY motor is not a humbug is to exhibit it openly and tell all about it.

THE New York *Times* of Sunday points out that for the first time in many weeks the reserve of legal tenders held by the banks of that city, according to Saturday's returns, shows a noticeable falling off, the sum being less than the average of the previous week by $3,170,900. This would seem to indicate a growing revival of confidence and business.

THE articles in the *Baltimorean*, a Democratic paper, upon the extravagance of the recent Democratic Legislature of Maryland are attracting considerable attention, and the country Democratic newspapers are seriously asking what will be the consequence if the reign of recklessness and corruption is not checked. It will never, we can assure them, be checked by any act of the Democratic party itself.

THE New York *Graphic*, in a careful editorial survey of the Presidential outlook, includes in the list of leading candidates for the Democratic nomination the name of JESSE D. BRIGHT, who, that paper says, "thinks his star still shines." The person named has been dead for some time; still his chances of election are hardly more remote than will be those of the living candidate on whom the nomination may happen to fall.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that the friends of ex-Senator POOL, of North Carolina, are organizing a movement upon the Administration for the purpose of urging POOL's appointment to a place in the Cabinet. We are at a loss to know on what grounds his claims of preferment are based. He has for a long time been an unquiet POOL, but that can hardly be considered a recommendation. It is the still waters that run deep.

THE brotherly kindness now prevailing in the Democratic ranks in this State is touching to behold. The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, for instance, charges the Harrisburg *Patriot* with having sold out to the enemy, and the *Patriot* retorts that the editor of the *Intelligencer* is a consummate ass and unprincipled knave, and a creature so contemptible that no decent person can afford to have further controversy with him, a discomfited sneak in his uncovered ugliness, etc., etc. If the Sheriffs of Dauphin and Lancaster are unable to keep the peace between these rowdies, the military will have to be called out.

A DECISION just rendered by the Supreme Court of Indiana in the Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Railroad case renders null and void, so far as Indiana is concerned, the lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to the Pennsylvania Company, and also of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Company. These roads were leased for ninety-nine years each. In the case mentioned, the Supreme Court held that a ninety-nine years' lease is practically a lease in perpetuity, and that such a lease is expressly prohibited by the Constitution of that State.

SOME years ago, it will be remembered, FISK and GOULD paid VANDERBILT five million dollars in consideration of the withdrawal of certain suits then being prosecuted by him against the Erie Railroad and its managers. After the road passed out of their hands the company instituted proceedings for the recovery of the money, and the Supreme Court of New York has just decided that the settlement in which the money was paid was made in fraud of the company's rights and with its funds, and that justice requires the refunding of the same. A new trial has accordingly been ordered. The restitution of this large sum to the depleted coffers of the company will be the best piece of fortune which has befallen that corporation for many years.

TO-DAY a "Cotton Congress," representing the cotton growing States of the Union, is to be held at Raleigh, North Carolina, to which agricultural societies and granges in all parts of the country have been requested to send delegates. The leading object of those who control this movement is to perfect an arrangement by which agricultural producers may be able to dispense with the services of middlemen in the markets of the world. The national grange has appointed delegates to the congress, and undoubtedly one of the prominent subjects of discussion will be the negotiations which have been in progress for some time past with the co-operative societies of Great Britain. Whether the project can be successfully carried out is an open question. Theoretically, it looks plausible enough; practically, the attempt will probably prove a failure. At least it is doubtful whether the movers begin to have any adequate conception of the enormous difficulties they will have to encounter and overcome.

A NATIONAL convention of the American Book-Trade association will be held at Niagara Falls to-day, continuing in session until Friday. All branches of this important traffic have been invited to be present, and it is proposed to set apart one day for the meetings of the publishers of law, medical, Catholic and juvenile works, representatives of the religious publication societies, jobbers and others. It is expected that the convention will be able to unite all the important houses in measures which will tend to make the book business what they think it should be. Their position is that there has been so much "cut-throat competition" of late years that the business system for distributing books is rapidly being broken up. This tends to limit the circulation of books, and they argue that no country can better afford to pay a living profit on books than to do away with the bookstores. The chief business of the convention will be to determine on which platform, or what modification of either, the trade can be united and the public satisfied.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

In the days of slavery the great bugaboo of the slaveholders and pro-slavery men, whenever the abolition of slavery was proposed, was "social equality." Their theory was that a restoration of the blacks to freedom must, of necessity, and would, at once, elevate them to a social equality with the whites.

The actual facts of the case have dissipated this delusion, so far as the immediate results of liberation are concerned; but the average Southerner is still firm in the conviction that any attempt to educate the freedmen and ameliorate their condition must necessarily include the purpose of social equality. If the races are not to intermarry and become socially equal, what is the use of attempting to raise the one to the intellectual level of the other? That is what the inquiring Southron would like to know, and he cannot understand the interest of Northern Christians in remedying Southern ignorance upon any other hypothesis. The old bugaboo is as full of alarm to him as ever.

A Southern clergyman, writing to an Eastern religious journal upon the subject of religious fraternity, alludes to the separate efforts made in the South by Northern and Southern Christians to elevate the negro, and, admitting that the Northern religionists are acting from Christian motives, draws the following contrast between the two:

"The theories we are working on now are not at agreement. You take as your basis of elevation, social equality for the negro with the white man, that he may be brought by this means to a higher intellectual and moral development.

Our theory is to afford him every possible aid to intellectual and moral development, and leave social equality, one branch of which is intermarriage of the races, to the future."

That the writer of the above is sincere and earnest in this belief is doubtless true; yet how lamentably far he is from the truth! His jaundiced eyes can see nothing but social equality in the purpose of his Northern brethren, and his old time prejudices lead him to conclude that this is so because, in his warped judgment, it *must* be so. Yet, in fact, the Northern people who have contributed their means to lift the negro out of his sad ignorance, have never once entertained the thought of such a thing as social equality or intermarriage of the races.

Political equality we can all understand; but there is, in reality, no such thing as social equality. Men are born with equal political rights, and the laws being made for all, apply equally to all; but men are not born with any social rights, nor is there any recognized law-making power to lay down statutes regulating social life. It was a favorite syllogism of those who believed that slavery was divine in its origin, that political rights included social rights, and that therefore political equality involved social equality; but we deny the premises. Political rights do *not* include social rights, and hence the conclusion falls.

The old English doctrine that "every man's house is his castle," and that not even the King dare cross its threshold without the owner's permission, contains the only social law that has any force or that is recognized as of any validity, and this is not, in itself, a law, but a maxim which, its truth being admitted, excludes all possibility of any legislative power whatever in social affairs. Every man, according to this received maxim, is absolute master in his own house. He alone can make the laws that are to rule there, socially, and he alone can say whom he will, and whom he will not, associate with. He may, if he will, throw open his doors to all the world and invite all mankind to come in, without distinction, or he may close them to all the world and say that no one shall enter there. The King, the supreme political authority in the State, cannot enter there without knocking and asking the occupant's leave. No one has a social right to step over that threshold or sit down and associate with the master of that house. He is supreme in his own domicile, and association with him or his association with others, is regulated not by social rights, or social equality, but by surrounding circumstances and by the constantly changing temper of each member of the community in which he lives.

Social equality, this Southern divine must learn, is a mere figment of the imagination. It has no existence in fact. Social intercourse is regulated, not by rights, but by such privileges as the members of society individually choose to concede. Political equality has ruled for nearly a century at the North, but it has never carried social equality with it. Education here has long been made common to all, and its elevating influences have been extensively diffused; but it has not of itself changed the social condition of its recipients. Efforts have been made from time immemorial to ameliorate the condition of various classes of people, but the amelioration has never, necessarily, carried social privileges with it. Religion, too, has here been pressed energetically upon the attention of all, and its elevating characteristics have been allowed full play; yet social distinctions prevail in the church as everywhere else.

Now, if political equality, and education, and charity, and the heavenly influences of religion have not broken down social barriers at the North, why should this Southern preacher infer that these same instrumentalities will break them down at the South, or that there is any purpose to use them to that end? The rules that govern society are independent of, and beyond the reach of, political laws and education, benevolence and religion combined. Education, and religion, and political rights may, each in its own way, fit a man for social privileges and elevate him to the capacity of the highest social enjoyments; but they will never give him the right to cross any man's door-step, or confer upon him social equality.

THERE are those who think that in the palmy days of JACKSON there was no such thing as a corrupt politician to be found; yet the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—good Democratic authority—speaking of the way the United States Bank procured the passage of the bill securing its re-charter, says:

As early as 1831 the managers of the bank began to agitate the question of a re-charter, in order, necessary, to divert the question into the Presidential election of 1832. The House of Congress was Democratic, and was adverse, but by judicious loans and gifts to members never counted upon the books of the charter, it was carried by a small majority. The record proves that in five years *no less than two hundred and fifty-five members received considerations of a pecuniary nature at the bank.* In many instances the money was loaned without any indorsement or personal security.

Democratic Congressmen, it seems, were then just as accessible to corrupt influences as any of their successors have been.

PERHAPS the most remarkable discovery in political science which has been made in modern times is that of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, whose newly announced panacea for the cure of whatever ills afflict the body politicis, Oratory, bringing the spoken conscience and culture of the highest classes to bear directly on the public mind and conduct, and the course of legislation. Mr. ADAMS, it chances, is a very polished and pleasing rhetorician, but he is out of place.

A Sensible Young Man.

The sensible young man is now living near Council Bluffs, Iowa. Not long ago he became involved in a quarrel with five different men, and challenged each one of them to mortal combat. All accepted, and were upon the ground in time. Then the hero of the affair said that he wouldn't fight them all at once, but would fight the best man first. The five began discussing the question of who was the best man, and got to fighting. They struggled over the subject for about a quarter of an hour, the champion sitting on a log as umpire, and when the question was finally settled, the "best man" could have been whipped by anybody, and wasn't ready to fight. The challenger walked off with all the honors, and was proud and happy. This is the story, and is probably a lie.

A LARGE flash of lightning, distinctly seen, often leaves upon the mind an impression that it has lasted fully a second or more, but it is proved that such is not the fact. Its visible duration is only 28,000 miles per second. The utmost duration of a flash from beginning to end is estimated not to exceed the sixtieth part of a second, though retained upon the retina so much longer. This may be proved during a storm on a perfectly dark night by setting a wheel to work so rapidly that in a steady light its spokes appear to blend and become individually invisible. It being dark, and the wheel rapidly revolving as above, when a flash of lightning occurs the wheel will appear to the eye motionless, every spoke being distinctly and separately visible and still. This was first observed by Wheatstone, and is recorded by him, in conjunction with other similar experiments, as conclusive proof that the duration of the flash is excessively brief.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Grandfather Grant!

"Frequent sharp frosts in Vermont." Let's go.

The wool clip of California is turning out splendidly.

Blobbs says he don't object to a cold shoulder this weather.

The National son-in-law, Algernon Fitz Percy Sartoris, is a proud papa.

Mosby had his front teeth kicked out by another Virginia mule the other day.

The lightning is killing Southern people at the rate of seven or eight a week.

Seventeen hundred Chinese immigrants landed at San Francisco one day last week.

Michigan hasn't half enough beams in her eye, the lumber trade being very dull.

The cranberry-growers of the Northwest are jubilant over the prospects for the season.

Wet weather in England is threatening the harvests, and the price of wheat is advancing.

Where the money goes. Two thousand more pleasure tourists left New York for Europe last Saturday.

In some parts of Nebraska the people are suffering from a malaria left in the air by the flying grasshopper!

The doctors of Evansville, Ind., are quarrelling bitterly, and the health of the city is visibly improving.

The destruction of mutilated bank notes during the past year has been five times as much as the usual average.

Apiarists say they have never known bees to swarm and leave their hives so late as they have done this year.

Frederick W. Seward is proposed for the Republican nomination for Secretary of State in New York, this fall.

The charges against Chief Clerk Avery, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, have A-very thin and Mc-Grue-lish look.

The great volcanoes of Iceland have been throwing ashes into Scotland, England, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Inventors of the Keely motor are springing up all over the country, but the prospect of its usefulness are remoter than ever.

The Vulcan Iron Works at Chattanooga, Tenn., are to be sold this summer under two mortgage liens, amounting to about $100,000.

A swarm of bees alighting on a tree near the street, effectually blockaded one of the principal thoroughfares of Duluth, Minn., recently.

A recent tornado at Woodbine, Iowa, sent about a hundred thousand dollars worth of property where the woodbine twineth.

The busy notes of preparation for a Constitutional Convention are beginning to make life a burden out in the embryo State of Colorado.

The July dividends disbursed in Boston this year are considerably in advance of those of January, and still greater than those of a year ago.

That hard-headed old frontiersman, "California Joe," hits the Black Hills nail on the head. He says: "This ain't no poor man's diggin's, this ain't."

Growing. Bishop Cummins says that the Reformed Episcopal Church has between forty and fifty clergymen and more than thirty congregations.

Professor Limpricht limps right forward and "retracts his opinion of the relations of four isomeric monobromobenzensulphonic acids." That's honorable, and explicit.

The famous Boston frog-pond has just been cleaned, and not a single animal of the genus *rana* was found therein. The Hub, however, has plenty of toad-ies.

A Union Congress will be held at Bonn, August 15th, composed of Old Catholics, members of the Orthodox churches of Russia and Greece, and of the Church of England.

Reports from the mining regions indicate that there is a steady improvement in the situation, nearly all the mines being at work except a number in the Lehigh district.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says there are 35,000 young men in that city who cannot afford to marry. And doubtless an equal number who are sorry they were able to afford it.

Being averse to such proceedings, a Newbury, Mass., man's second wife has had him arrested for using her money for buying his first wife a tombstone with poetry on it.

The Elgin marbles, taken from the Parthenon at Athens and lost at sea white *en route* to England, have been discovered lying in ninety-six feet of water, and will be reclaimed.

The Milwaukee distillers are again in trouble, their establishments having again been seized for neglect to pay the amount assessed against them on account of the recent frauds.

The newest Irish organization is the 'Redivivi." It has branches in different parts of the United States, and its purpose is declared to be the achievement of Irish national independence.

Singular as it may seem, there is now a movement of gold from New York to San Francisco. The export of wheat from the latter port is now quite free, and the wheat has to be paid for in gold.

The New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company has recently purchased 10,000 barrels of creosote-oil, for the protection of the bridge timbers and piling against the attacks of the marine worm.

Sitting Crow sums up the Indian question thus: "Minoupakiya wasicuwakan, heciyatanhan miye mitattospatanyan ailyayi skihan ti unyanpi on twaiksni ka." And in the main we agree with him.

Several new and heavy batteries and magazines have lately been added to Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah river. It is now one of the strongest defensive fortifications on the Southern Atlantic coast.

The St. Regis tribe of Indians, living on the borders between Franklin county, N. Y., and the Canada line, are increasing in numbers, the census showing them to have nearly doubled since the last enumeration ten years ago.

PERSONAL.

Indiana papers report that Mrs. Star, of Lafayette, has twin-kle, twin-kled little Stars for her husband twice.

The *Woman's Journal* learns "from a reliable source that Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton has taken steps to obtain a divorce from Theodore Tilton."

A Kentucky woman writes to the *Woman's Journal* to say that "the dawn of freedom for women here is begun," because "many wives are demanding stated incomes from their husbands."

Lord Walter Campbell, now a member of the London Stock Exchange, served as a clerk in a Beaver street broker's office in New York. In Sundays he used to sit in Henry C. Bowen's pew in Plymouth church.

A California paper tells of a man who resolved to give up drinking and went to a notary to draw up an affidavit to that effect. The document was drawn, read and proved; the party held up his hand and murmured the usual promise. The paper was then properly sealed and delivered. "What's to pay?" asked the pledge taker. "To pay—to pay?" exclaimed the notary. "Nothing, of course—this is a labor of love." "Nothing to pay!" returned the grateful but forgetful pledge taker. "You are a brick. Let's take a drink."

The Cincinnati people are much agitated over the discovery that an English estate, valued at $350,000,000, will probably become the property of a Cincinnatian. The descendants of a man named Lawrence, and his wife, who was a Miss Townly, are the favorite ones, and an association has been formed to cast the net for the golden fish. The history of these attempts to grasp English estates of fabulous value by parties in this country shows that the lawyers are the only individuals who make any money.

Queen Victoria has presented to Mrs. Dr. Samuel Tredwell, of Mineola, L. I., a half length portrait of herself enclosed in a bronze frame, with bronze doors finely wrought, bearing the words: "In recognition of the gift by Mrs. Tredwell of an old family letter dated 1774, in which is a most interesting description of the children of George III., written by their governess, Miss Planta." Mrs. Tredwell, who is the widow of Dr. Tredwell, of Mineola, who died in 1873, found among her husband's papers a letter written from Philadelphia in 1774 by Mrs. Mary Campbell to her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Frazer, in which Mrs. Campbell copied a letter from Miss Planta, who was then governess to the family of King George III., decribing the royal children under her care. The letter begins, "My dear Rebecca: I know you love the King." It contains a simple personal description of the six boys and three girls in King George's family, all of them being praised for beauty and princely gifts. Mrs. Tredwell sent the letter to the Queen last fall, and this spring received a reply, dated Buckingham Palace, returning thanks for the letter, and advising her of the present of the framed photograph, which was sent through the British Legation at Washington.

BURIED ALIVE.

Instances in Which the Victims Have Been Rescued.

Excellent material for a sensation story is furnished by the following well-established facts: Victorine Lafourcade, young beautiful and accomplished, had a great number of admirers. Among them was a journalists named Jules Bossouet, whose chances of being the successful suitor seemed to be the best, when suddenly Victorine contrary to all expectation, accepted the hand of a rich banker named Renelle. Bossouet was inconsolable, and his honest heart ached all the more when he learned that the marriage of his lady-love was unhappy. Renelle neglected his wife in every possible way, and finally began to maltreat her.

This state of things lasted two years, when Victorine died—at least so it was thought. She was entombed in a vault of the cemetery of her native town. Jules Bossouet assisted at the ceremony, still true to his love, and well-nigh beside himself with grief, he conceived the romantic idea of breaking open the vault and securing a lock of the deceased's hair. That night, therefore, when all was still, he scaled the wall of the cemetery, and, by a circuitous route, approached the vault. When he had broken open the door and opened the vault, he lighted a candle and proceeded to open the coffin.

At the moment when he bent over the supposed corpse, scissors in hand, Victorine opened her eyes and stared him full in the face. He uttered a cry and sprang back; and immediately recovering his self-possession, he returned to the coffin, covered its occupant's lips with kisses, and had the satisfaction of seeing her in full possession of all her faculties. When Victorine was sufficiently recovered, they left the churchyard and went to Bossouet's residence, where a physician administered such remedies as were necessary to effect the complete recovery of the unfortunate woman. This proof of Bossouet's love naturally made a deep impression on Victorine. She repented her past fickleness, and resolved to fly with the romantic Jules to America. There they lived happily together, without, however, being able to fully overcome their longing to return to their native land. Finally their desire became so strong to revisit the scenes of their youth that they decided to brave the danger attendant on a return, and embarked at New York for Havre, where they arrived in July, 1839. Victorine, in the interim, had naturally changed very greatly, and Jules felt confident that her former husband would not recognize her. In this hope she was disappointed. Renelle had the keen eye of a financier, and recognized Victorine at the first glance. This strange event ended with a suit brought by the banker for the recovery of his wife, which was decided against him on the ground that his claim was outlawed.

The scene of the following two cases, with which we shall end our review, is in England: One Edward Stapleton died—as was supposed—of typhus fever. The disease had been attended by such strange phenomena throughout, that the physicians were desirous to make a post-mortem examination of the case. The relatives, however, positively refused their consent. The physicians consequently decided to steal the body—not an unusual thing in England—in order to satisfy their curiosity. They communicated with a band of rascals, who at that time made a business of stealing bodies, and three days after the funeral had the body of Stapleton brought to the dissecting room of a neighboring clinic. When they made the first incision, which was across the abdomen, they were struck with the fresh appearance of the flesh and the clearness and limpidity of the blood. One of the physicians proposed that they should subject the body to the action of a galvanic battery. This they did, with abnormal results; the movements and contractions of the muscles were more powerful than any usually observed. Toward evening a young student suggested that they should make an incision in the pectoral muscles, and introduce the poles of the battery into the wound. This was done, when, to their amazement, the body rolled from the table, remained a second or two on its feet, stammered out two or three unintelligible words, and then fell heavily to the floor. For a moment the learned doctors were confounded, but soon regaining their presence of mind, they saw that Stapleton was still alive, although he had again fallen into his former lethargy. They now applied themselves to resuscitating him, in which they were successful. He afterward said that during the whole time he was fully conscious of his condition, and of what was passing around him. The words he attempted to utter were: "I am alive." A somewhat similar experience was that of an English artillery officer who, in a fall from a horse, had fractured his skull, and was trepanned. He was in a fair way to recover, when one day he fell into a lethargy so profound that he was thought to be dead, and, at the time, was buried. The following day, beside the grave in which he had been interred, another citizen of London was buried, and at last one of the assistants chanced to stand on it. Suddenly the man cried out that he felt the ground move under his feet as though the occupant of the grave would find his way to the surface. At first the man was thought to be the victim of an hallucination, but the earnestness with which he persisted attracted the attention of a constable, who caused the grave to be opened. They found that the officer had forced the coffin lid, and had made a partially successful effort to raise himself in. He was scarcely unconscious when they got him out, but it was evident that the effort to exercise himself had been made but a short time before. He was carried to a hospital near by, where the physicians, after a time, succeeded in resuscitating him.

He stated that, for an hour before his last effort, he was fully conscious of his awful situation he was in. The grave had fortunately been very hastily and lightly filled with clay, and here and there the contents of the mass had fallen in, leaving by large stones, which allowed the air to penetrate as far down as the coffin. He had tried in vain to make his cries heard, and, finally, partly in consequence of having an insufficient supply of air, and partly in consequence of the mental agony he suffered, he had fallen into the unconscious state in which he was found.

Another Englishman describes what he experienced, while lying in a coffin in a perfectly conscious state, in the following words: "It would be impossible to find words that would express the agony and despair that I suffered. Every sterility, accompanied with religion they broken down social barriers at the North, why should this Southern preacher infer that these same instrumentalities will break them down at the South, or that there is any purpose to use them to that end? The rules that govern society are independent of, and beyond the reach of, political laws and education, benevolence and religion combined. Education, and religion, and political rights may, each in its own way, fit a man for social privileges and elevate him to the capacity of the highest social enjoyments; but they will never give him the right to cross any man's door-step, or confer upon him social equality.

THERE are those who think that in the palmy days of JACKSON there was no such thing as a corrupt politician to be found; yet the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—good Democratic authority—speaking of the way the United States Bank procured the passage of the bill securing its re-charter, says:

As early as 1831 the managers of the bank began to agitate the question of a re-charter, in order, necessary, to divert the question into the Presidential election of 1832. The House of Congress was Democratic, and was adverse, but by judicious loans and gifts to members never counted upon the books of the charter, it was carried by a small majority. The record proves that in five years *no less than two hundred and fifty-five members received considerations of a pecuniary nature at the bank.* In many instances the money was loaned without any indorsement or personal security.

Democratic Congressmen, it seems, were then just as accessible to corrupt influences as any of their successors have been.

PERHAPS the most remarkable discovery in political science which has been made in modern times is that of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, whose newly announced panacea for the cure of whatever ills afflict the body politicis, Oratory, bringing the spoken conscience and culture of the highest classes to bear directly on the public mind and conduct, and the course of legislation. Mr. ADAMS, it chances, is a very polished and pleasing rhetorician, but he is out of place.

A Sensible Young Man.

The sensible young man is now living near Council Bluffs, Iowa. Not long ago he became involved in a quarrel with five different men, and challenged each one of them to mortal combat. All accepted, and were upon the ground in time. Then the hero of the affair said that he wouldn't fight them all at once, but would fight the best man first. The five began discussing the question of who was the best man, and got to fighting. They struggled over the subject for about a quarter of an hour, the champion sitting on a log as umpire, and when the question was finally settled, the "best man" could have been whipped by anybody, and wasn't ready to fight. The challenger walked off with all the honors, and was proud and happy. This is the story, and is probably a lie.

A LARGE flash of lightning, distinctly seen, often leaves upon the mind an impression that it has lasted fully a second or more, but it is proved that such is not the fact. Its visible duration is only 28,000 miles per second. The utmost duration of a flash from beginning to end is estimated not to exceed the sixtieth part of a second, though retained upon the retina so much longer. This may be proved during a storm on a perfectly dark night by setting a wheel to work so rapidly that in a steady light its spokes appear to blend and become individually invisible. It being dark, and the wheel rapidly revolving as above, when a flash of lightning occurs the wheel will appear to the eye motionless, every spoke being distinctly and separately visible and still. This was first observed by Wheatstone, and is recorded by him, in conjunction with other similar experiments, as conclusive proof that the duration of the flash is excessively brief.

CRIME IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Record of Last Year—$1,300,000 Expended in Hunting Down Criminals.

The wide field which large cities offer for the commission of crime, and the number of the population who live and die in close proximity to our penal institutions, to say nothing of those imprisoned for life or hung, are things that very seldom occupy much popular attention until presented in the shape of a report. Philadelphia has just published her annual exhibit of crime and what it costs. From it we learn that about a million and a quarter dollars were appropriated by Councils to the Police Department last year, but it was not quite all expended, upwards of forty-two thousand dollars merging. The total arrests numbered 32,472, or about ninety a day for the year round. However, of these arrests 20,000 were for intoxication, with or without disorderly conduct; 4,250 were for simple breach of peace, and 2,167 for vagrancy. Subtracting these from the lists of arrests, we have left but about 6,000 for more serious offenses. And, of this remainder, upwards of 3,000 are divided pretty equally between larceny and "assault and battery."

Fully 2,000 more arrests are for offenses of a comparatively light or else of a doubtful character—such, for example, as 295 for breach of ordinance, 257 for corner loafing, 94 for carrying concealed weapons, 128 for interfering with officers, 92 for insanity, 360 for suspicion of larceny, 421 for misdemeanors, and so on. Thus we come down to only 1,000 arrests for the more heinous sort of crimes. We find 8 arrests for arson, 136 for assault with intent to kill, only 96 for burglary and 46 for attempt to commit burglary, 99 for wife beating, 17 for forgery, 27 for gambling, 35 for homicide, 73 for picking pockets, 43 for receiving stolen goods, 98 for robbery and 40 for swindling by lottery policies.

Of the arrested persons nearly 5,000 were women. About 28,000 out of the 32,000 were natives either of the United States or Ireland, the number as to nativity being nearly equally divided between these two countries. Nearly 41,000 persons obtained temporary lodgings for a night at the several station houses, upward of 5,000 being females. During the year about $80,000 worth of stolen property was recovered.

The police force for the year consisted of 1 chief, 1 fire marshal, 4 captains, 27 lieutenants, 51 sergeants, 8 detectives, 25 turnkeys and 975 patrolmen, in all 1,092 men; but by an ordinance recently passed, authority was granted for an increase of 200 men, who are now on duty. The police tug boats are also this year a part of the force and will be of use in protecting property on the wharves and ships from thieves, in rescuing persons from drowning and putting out fires.

Earnings and Savings.

In the year 1871 and the succeeding three years the aggregate savings deposits in the banks of New England and New York compared thus:

Year.	New England.	New York
1871	$313,878,686	$290,749,464
1872	314,733,813	267,906,899
1873	302,672,679	285,980,621
1874	285,247,133	285,520,080

This comparison is a singular one. It develops the fact that in the last five years the revulsion has been less felt in New England than in any other part of the country. The savings of the people there have gone on about as usual. It is true that the increase has not been as great. Still it has been remarkable. The revulsion seems to have struck heaviest and deepest in New York. In 1871 the New York savings banks deposits were twelve millions ahead of those of New England, whereas in 1874 the savings of New England were nearly one hundred millions ahead of those of New York. Such a change is truly amazing. We may observe, however, that the revulsion appears to have done its work, and that the recovery in New York has already set in, for the savings banks deposits in that State on the first of January, 1875, showed a total of $305,985,645, an increase of 18,415,564. The increase in the New York deposits began with the war. In 1860 the total deposits were only $58,178,190, and in 1861 they were $67,440,397; in 1863 they were $76,538,183; in 1864 they reached $93,780,884; in 1865 they attained $111,737,763, and from that point they rose rapidly to the above totals. From 1858 to 1864 the deposits more than doubled. From 1864 to 1870 they were more than doubled again. Such a growth as that from a total of only $41,422,672 in the year 1858 to a total of $305,985,645 in 1875 is such as could only have occurred in America.—*Philadelphia North American.*

About Motors.

Speaking of motors: We have Capt. Ericsson's application of solar heat, Prof. Crookes' demonstration of the potentialities of solar light, Mr. Keeley's mysterious discovery of the dynamic energy of common air, and now we have a suggestion for a fourth source of power. It will be remembered that some time ago there was a violent explosion on Washington street, Boston, which did great damage to the building. After a careful search, no explanation of the accident could be arrived at. In the last number of the *Journal of Chemistry*, Dr. James R. Nichols expresses his unqualified conviction that the destroying force was the vapor of ether. The building in which the explosion occurred was occupied as a laboratory, and in the cellar there was a five pound bottle of ether. Supposing this bottle to have been broken, and the contents to have united with the air in proportion of one to six, Dr. Nichols says that an explosion could have occurred with sufficient force to lift the heaviest walls of masonry; and this is what he believes to have taken place at the Boston disaster. It would seem that a force that can lift a building off its foundations, and have no more costly constituents than air and ether, ought to be harnessed and set to work. But like harnessing there's the rub. What Rarey among chemists will tame the force, break it of its explosive habit, and average its energies?

A Revengeful Organ.

The stomach is a revengeful organ. If we assign it indigestible food, it not only refuses to perform its office, but inflicts upon us unspeakable tortures, such as those of indigestion, colic, cholera morbus, &c. Not content with giving us pain, it frequently inaugurates an excessive and wasting diarrhœa, and dysentery, which carries us to our graves. With a view to prevent these consequences, as soon as the stomach gives notice by premonitory twinges that its cargo is not to its liking, a tablespoonful or less of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be swallowed. This admirable digestive cordial will promptly reconcile the refractory organ to its contents, and prevent any of those annoying and possibly fatal results which the presence of undigested food in the stomach is likely to produce. The Bitters are also a superb tonic, restorative and appetizer.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest from November 1st to May 1st, 5 10 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Pittsburgh, July 10, 1875.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 10th day of July, A. D. 1875, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of ALVIN W. BARRY, of Butler, in the county of Butler and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny city, Pa., before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.
SATURDAY, JULY 10,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY
Summer Dress Goods.
REMARKABLE BARGAINS
Will be Offered in New and Desirable Goods, from Lowest to Finest Qualities.
At 12½c, Fine Dress Linens, we'l worth 25c.
At 12½c, Grenadines, usually sold at 25c.
At 8½c, Striped Linen Suitings, worth 25c.
At 6½c, Good Black Hernanias.
At 12½c, Desirable Summer Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, Fine Mohr'd Lustres.
At 18¾c to 37½c, Most Decided Bargains in Grenadines and Hernanias.
At 50c, Fine Satin Striped Grenadines, usually sold at $1 00 and $1 25.
Special Bargains in DeBeges, Plaids, &c.
Black Mohair Alpacas at one-third under usual prices.
Bargains in Black All-wool Cashmeres.
Bargains in Dress Linens of all qualities.
Bargains in Fine Dress Goods of every description.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50, Bargains in Black Silks.
At $1 75 to $3 00, Bargains in Best Black Silks.
Plain and Striped Dress Silks at very low prices.
Ladies, Misses and Children's
READY MADE
**SUMMER SUITS,

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

TTh&s No. 109 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 12, 1875.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch's last letter on our national finances, published in the *Tribune* of Saturday, treats of the credit of the United States in Europe as affected by the action of the States themselves.

He writes that, as nothing in our history has ever to so great a degree surprised the military men and statesmen of Europe, as the manner in which our great army was disbanded at the close of the war, so nothing has to such an extent commanded the admiration of European financiers as the commencement and persistent reduction of the national debt, and hazards the opinion that the debt—three thousand million dollars in 1865—will virtually disappear in the present century.

To the question, "How happens it that the national credit is not higher than it is?" he answers, "because the States have kept bad faith with their creditors."

There have been very heavy losses in England through the failure of railroad companies, but these companies have done whatever they could toward paying or compromising their debts, and have not attempted repudiation, but the losses from the refusal of some of the States to meet their obligations have done more than anything else to keep the credit of the general government at its present standing. He says:

"Europeans, especially Englishmen, deal liberally with insolvency. There is no country in the world in which an honest insolvent debtor finds less difficulty in "arranging" his debts than in England. His creditors ask only that he shall pay what he can, and this having been done, he can start again, relieved of his burdens. Englishmen are tolerant of thriftlessness, but there are no words in their language strong enough to express the detestation of *repudiation*. It is the repudiation, absolute or partial, by many of the States which costs a dark shadow over American credit, and compels the Government to pay six per cent. interest instead of four on a large portion of its debt. Fortunately, the number of those, who look upon the United States which have not kept faith with their creditors, is not in Europe very large, but it is large enough to diminish seriously the demand for the bonds of the Government. A majority of European investors have entire faith in the integrity of the United States *as a nation*. They know what the Federal Government has done in years past. They know that in the darkest days of the war, and just at its close, when the debt seemed ever increasing, it could in coin large amounts of bonds which had matured, although the temptation to extend them was difficult to be resisted, and they doubt not that a credit which has been maintained under circumstance the most trying will be maintained to the end. It is to individuals who have this faith in the Government, could be added those who are suffering by being holders of bonds of States which are wholly or partially in default, and who in consequence turn their backs upon everything American, and those who judge the nation by its components, competition among buyers would be largely increased, funding would not languish as it now does, and the burden of the debt, by a reduction of interest, would be speedily diminished."

TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, July 10, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Business to-day has been very dull, although at times it has shown some little activity. Opening prices were firm, gradually becoming easy and fully up to yesterday's closing rates. Western Union and Pacific Mail were especially strong and active, but they with the general market soon fell off and have fluctuated ¼@¾ per cent. during the day.

The market shows signs of weariness which is probably imparted by the indisposition of brokers who take early advantage of a Sunday holiday and hurry off to convenient out of town retreats.

We are by no means disturbed by this condition of business in our opinions as to the future course of prices, for with the first sign of returning activity, decided purchases will be early on hand, followed by customers, and the market will quickly respond to the influence of their presence.

There are no features in the market, the active stocks fluctuating very equally, and entirely controlled by personal and monetary interests of speculative brokers.

The bank statements for the week shows a loss of about $1,200,000 in reserve, but this has had no effect on the stock or money markets.

Gold has worked rather heavy, showing at the close a decline of ⅜ per cent, from opening prices.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 12, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾		122¾			122
5-20's, reg	117					117
5-20's, 1864	119		118¾			118
5-20's, 1865, new	119		119¼			119
5-20's, 1867, new	120½		120½			120½
5-20's, 1867, registered	119					119
5-20's, 1868	121½					
5-20's, 1865	121½		121¾			
10-40's, coupons	118¾		118¾			118¾
10-40's, registered	118¾		118¾			
Currency 6's	122		122			
New 5 per cents	116¾		117			117
Western Union Tel.	81¼	81¾	81¾	80¾	81¼	81¼
Quicksilver	14	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Pacific Mail	40	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
Adams Express	99¾		99¾			99¾
Wells-Fargo Express	78		78			78
American Express	57		57			57
United States Express	42		42			42
N. Y. Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Erie	15¾	15¾	15¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Illinois Central						96½
Cleve. & Pittsburgh		91¾		91¾		91¾
Chicago & North'n	39¾	39¾		39¾		39¾
Rock Island		103¾	104	104¼	104¼	104¾
St. Paul common				34¾	34¾	34¾
Do. preferred			86			87
Fort Wayne			97			97
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¾
Union Pacific			73¾		73¾	
Hudson		131		131		
Hann. and St. Jos		23¾		23¾		24
New Jersey Central				93¾		93¾
L., C. & L.				56		56
South Carolina, ex'd				32		
South Carolina, ex'y				32		
Missouri 6's						100

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	50½	50¾
Reading, sales	20¾	20¾
United Cos. of N. J., sales	139½	
Oil Creek	9¾	9¾
Lehigh Valley, sales	63¾	
Allegheny Valley		98
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds., sales	77	78

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 115¾.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Gold was steady, closing at 115¾ after selling at 115¾@11¾. Borrowing rates 1 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per diem. Loans also made flat and at 2 per cent. for carrying. The final rate was 1-64 for use.

STOCKS are more active.

Government and railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet. With the exception of Lake Shore and Western Union, the market through the greater part of the day has been dull. After twelve o'clock, there was a lively demand for Rock Island and New York Central, which advanced one per cent. During the afternoon, there was a general drooping off, particularly in Erie and Western Union. Pacific Mail was strong. It is stated that the Company has made a contract with the Wellington Coal mine on Puget's Sound for the transportation of the product of the mine, and also for the supply of coal for the Company's steamers at the rate of $5 per ton on the cars, which will make a saving of about forty per cent on the cost of fuel. In addition the company has closed a contract with the Government of British Columbia for carrying mails, receiving a subsidy of $25,000 per annum. Transactions at the Stock Exchange were 83,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 30,000 Western Union, 5,000 Rock Island and 5,000 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co	80½	Rock Island	104¾
Pacific Mail	40¼	St. Paul	34¾
Adams Express	99¾	Do preferred	87
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Wabash	24
American Ex	57¾	Do preferred	47½
U. S. Express	42	Fort Wayne	97¾
New York Central	103¾	Terre Haute	7
Erie	14½	Do preferred	18
Do preferred	27	Chicago & Alton	102¾
Harlem	131	Do preferred	105¾
Do preferred	131	Ohio & Mississippi	23
Mich. Central	93	Indiana Central	40
Union Pac. stock	74¾	Do preferred	12
Lake Shore	58¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	25
Illinois Central	96¾	Do. & Lock	23½
Cleveland & Pitts	91½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	22¾
Northwestern	38¾	Central Pac. bds	103
Do preferred	52¾	Union Pac. bds	103¾
C. C. & I. C	55½	Erie's' Bills, sight	100
N. J. Central	93¾	Erie's' Bills, 90 d's	87

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1868	121¾
5-20's, 1862	117	New 5's	118
5-20's, 1864	119¾	10-40's	118¾
5-20's, 1865	121¾	10-40's, registered	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1867	120¾		

STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	100	Virginia, new	57
Tennessee, old	57	Virginia, old	57
Tennessee, new	49¾		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, July 12, 1875.

The appearance of things among our wholesale and commission houses to-day was not materially altered from the aspect it has worn for several days past. The trade movement is a little slow, but steady in the aggregate, and values are materially unchanged. Grain dealings continue dull and rather depressed. Flour is active in a jobbing way, but dull in round lot transactions. Country produce is active in the line of fruits and vegetables, and butter is more active; watermelons will make their first appearance in this market to-morrow. Groceries, provisions, wool, dry goods, and general merchandise are quiet and unchanged.

The New York *Bulletin* says: "The season is so far advanced now as to enable a tolerably correct estimate to be made of the damage done to the hay crop in those sections where it has been the greatest. First, as to Connecticut, the State which usually estimates the crop at about two-thirds an average. As this is the most important crop of that State, the loss will be about one-third the value of an average crop is $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. This will involve a loss of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, assuming that this year's crop will bring no more per ton than an average price. This assumption, however, is not well grounded, inasmuch as the fact that this State has also suffered in some section from the drought, it is calculated that 50 per cent rains, for the season and crop had so far advanced as to render it impossible to render it impossible to recover the loss by the drought. Still, by delaying cutting the crop, much may be recovered by the thickening up of the bottoms, and as to the Southern States, no estimates are at hand to show the amount of damage. From none other, however, has general complaint come of drought except in the South, where the last crop is not so important an element as in the Eastern and some of the Middle States. From reports at hand it would appear that meadow or low lands will yield about an average crop throughout the sections visited by the drought, while for *uplands* and hilly lands will vary 'from one-half to a little more, according to the nature of the soil and degree of the drought. Taking an average also equal to 50 cent. The influence of drought will, no doubt, be quite extensively felt in the dairy districts, and may have an effect on the market."

The New York *Express* thinks that everybody outside of Wall street wears a brighter look for the future, and it is really hoped that its forecasting may prove true. It is certain that the reports come up of crops in all sections looking well, and it seems that if the country was to be blessed with abundant harvests; the remnant of last year's grain is being freely marketed by the farmers; labor in the West and South is abundant, and can be had much cheaper than formerly, in consequence of the great decrease in railroad building; the crops on the Continent of Europe do not look as good as usual, and England will want our surplus grain, and probably other countries will also want some of it; the 2500 strikes in the coal regions are over, the mining prospects on the Pacific slope are very promising, and the general outlook is extremely favorable for a good fall trade. The energy and enterprise of 40,000,000 of American people, and the great productiveness of the country, are bound to be felt in a new era of prosperity for the nation, croakers to the contrary notwithstanding.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last were as follows:

Flour, bbls	778	Cheese, bxs	1,022
Corn, bus	3,000	Wheat, bus	2,000
Oats, bus	1,622	Butter, pkgs	42
Bacon, pcs	1,240	Potatoes, bus	207
Hay, bales	453		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain trade continues dull and uninteresting with little news to note. *Wheat* continues quiet. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 37@1 40 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 32@1 35; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 29@1 32; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 27; spring wheat is steady. No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 22. *Corn* has little doing. We quote ear at 75@77c for prime yellow; 71@74c for mixed and white. Shelled was dull and easy at 68@70c for prime yellow; 70@72c for high-mixed; 70@72c for low-mixed and white. *Oats* were quiet and unchanged. We quote at 62@63c per bushel for white; mixed 59@60c. *Rye* was quiet at $1 06@1 10. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 3@4c above these quotations.

FLOUR—We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 00 in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 00@6 25; red winter wheat flour $4 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 50@5 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $3 50@3 60.

HAY—There is a steady feeling. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; $18 00@19 00; upland prairie nominally $16 00@17 00. Sales from store were slow at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@22 00 ₱ ton; $22 00@24 00 for No. 1.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ cwt; short- $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; m ddlings $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 60@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Old are out of market. New are selling freely at $2 50@4 00 for choice; medium $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

BEANS—The market is quiet. We quote prime white navy at $2 30@2 40 ₱ bushel; medium $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—Receipts of butter during the past few days have been light, and the market is stronger. Fresh lots of choice sell readily at 18@19c per pound; fair to good 14@15c; common 12@13c.

CHEESE—The market is steady. We quote at 12½@13c per ₱ for prime to fancy; New York Goshen 12@13c; Swetzer 13@15c; Limberger 14@16c.

CIDER—We quote prime sweet at $8 00@10 00 per barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is not much doing. We quote nominally at $6 00@8 00 per bushel; $1 50@2 50 per box.

EGGS—Market quiet but firm. We quote at 14@15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—We note round lot transactions at 55@56c. A light jobbing business is reported at 58@60c.

FRESH FRUITS—Trade in this line is brisk at easy prices. Raspberries are in liberal supply and move freely at 12@15c per quart. Tennessee plums are quoted at $12 00 per stand; peaches are scarce. The first shipments of the season will be offered in the market to-morrow; quoted at $30 00@40 00 per hundred.

POTATOES—There is an active trade in new potatoes and the receipts are large. Old are out of market. We quote new at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and easy at 25@30c per pair for old; spring chickens are quoted at 25@30c.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@9c; sun-dried peaches fair 5½@7c; dried blackberries are quiet at 10¼@11c ₱ lb; dried peaches are firm at 10½@11c ₱ lb for choice halves. Honey is in good supply at 22@25c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossoms 20@22c ₱ lb. Pickled pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75 ₱ bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00; timothy seed is in a little inquiry at $2 85@3 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 00@1 25 ₱ box. Tomatoes ruled at $2 50@3 00 ₱ box. Cucumbers $1 50@2 00 ₱ crate. Cabbages $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel.

Groceries.

The movement in standard groceries continues moderately active at wholly unchanged values. There is a fair jobbing business done in coffees and sugars, while teas, rices, spices, &c., are rather quiet. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	10½c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	10½c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	9½c
Java	33 c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10 c
Rio, in papers	28 c	New Orleans	8¾@9¾c
Rio, in bulk	23½c	Cut loaf	12½@12¾c
Java, in papers	40 c	Crushed	11½@12 c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Powdered	11@12 c
Teas.		Granulated	11½@11¾c
Young Hyson	50@81 00	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Gunpowder	50@1 00	Strictly prime N. O.	72½c
Imperial	50@1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	55@1 00	Good	65c
Oolong	55@1 00	*Syrups.*	₱ lb.
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	70c
Sou. tongue	25@2 00	Sugar drips	60c
Rice.		Lower grades	40@55c
Choice Carol'a	8¼c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7¼@8	Pearl	5 c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Soups.*	
Allspice	17½@18½c	Irish soap ₱ bx	4½ 50
Cassia	20 @22c	Castile soap ₱ lb	10c
Nutmegs	@1 35	Do. N. Y. City ₱ lb	9½c
Pepper	25 c	German mustard	75c
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Stearine	14½c	Sal-soda in 1-lb packages	2½
Paraffine	16 c		

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade continues active at firm prices. We quote: Raisins—layers, ₱ box, $2 75; London layers do, $4 25; Valentias 11½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants—Vostizzas, Citron 20c; Prunes 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 16c; Grenoble 16c; Marbot 14c. Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@22c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 6½@7c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $4 00. Oranges—Messina, ₱ box, $5 50. Cocoanuts $6 00 ₱ hundred.

FISH—There is a fair trade. We repeat our quotations as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Round herr'gs	25@26 75
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$20 00	White fish, ₱ half bbl	6 00
No. 1 mess	15 00	bbl	11 00
No. 1 shore	17 00	Lake herring, ₱ half bbl	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	13 00	half bbl	4 50@4 75
No. 1 shore	12 00	Lake trout, do	5 75
New No. 2	9 50	Labrador herring	4 00
New No. 3	8 00	₱ bbl	7 00@7 50
Boneless cod	6½	Potomac do, ₱ bbl	7 75
₱ lb	7@7½		

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, July 12, 1875.

The market here for several months to come from that ruling during the past week at East Liberty, being higher than for weeks. The run of stock was lighter than it has been for some weeks, and the result was that the stock was all disposed of at an early hour, and ere ten o'clock the yards presented a deserted appearance. Although the run of stock was lighter than usual, the quality was above the average thrown upon the market for some time past, as a natural consequence. Quotations for future delivery there has been little animation, and the offerings at the close are more liberal, with little disposition to buy except at prices lower than holders are disposed to accept. Mess pork is relatively lower than other articles, and has met with an improved demand, but the whole market closes heavy and drooping."

General Merchandise.

ALES—The market is quiet at unchanged quotations as follows: X $3 00 ₱ barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@42 00; hhds, 63 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $7 75@8 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $7 75@8 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $7 75@8 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $7 75 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s gingerale $7 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND WHISKIES—We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines are steady at $1 24@1 26 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a rather light trade doing at present. We quote: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 20c; Philadelphia A's 23c; California grain bags 20c; English do 12c; Texas Mill 3-bushel 45c; do 2½-bushel 36c; do 2 bush 32c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $25 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN—Broom corn is firm. Choice hurl is quotable at 13@13c ₱ ₱; good do 11@12c; good to choice stalk brush 11@12c; inferior brush 9½@10½c. Brooms are in good demand. The following are makers' prices: No. 2 common $2 25; No. 3 hurl $2 50; No. 4, $3 00; No. 5, $3 50; No. 6, $4 25; No. 3, carpet, $4 00; No. 4 do $4 25; fancy parlor $4 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00; toy brooms $1 50@2 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50@7 75.

HAY—The market is dull. We quote Kentucky rough at $1 65@1 70; there is no dressed timothy on hand.

HIDES AND LEATHER—Hides are dull and depressed. Leather is quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	30@33c	Oak harness, best	36@38c
Oak sole, heavy	34@36c	Oak k harness coun-	
Oak sole, slaughter	36@38c	try	30@33c
Oak, slaughter	38@40c	Bridle fair, ₱ doz	44@46c
Red sole A mid	30@32c	Bridle best, ₱ doz	48@50c
Red sole B mid	28@30c	Hand leather, ₱ ft	24@26c
Red sole A heavy	28@30c	Waxed calf	60@65c
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax upper ₱ ft	38@45c
Red sole B heavy	26@28c	Kip, rough and	
Saddler's skirting	40@42c	dressed, ₱ doz	48@72 00
Black bridle ₱ doz	48@50		

HIDES.

Green salted light	6½c	Green salt kip	10@12 c
Heavy do	6½@7c	Green salt calf	12@14 c
Green butchers' hides, cow and steer	5 @7 c	Green butch'r skin	10@12 c
		Dry flint hides	nominal

OILS—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Crude petroleum, 6½c; refined do, 11c; straight oils, 80@85c; fancy brands, 90@95c; lard oil, pure, 90@95c; No. 1, 75@80c; No. 2, 65@70c; extra, 60@65c; No. 1 winter strained, 75@80c; No. 2 do, 70@75c; extra engine (amber color), 60@65c; No. 2 engine (amber color), 55@60c; extra engine (dark), 50@55c; spindle oil, 30@35c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 35c; No. 2 West Virginia, for natural fuel rating, 28 degrees gravity, 30@32c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 16c; miners' burning or torch oil like test test, 24@25c; extra, 28@30c; miners' lubricating or reservoir (prepared), 25@30c; residuum (common), 14@16c; axle grease, 8@9c gross, $4 50@5 50; fine grease, 9 pound, 1c; in barrels and kegs, 50 ₱ pound; boiled winter whale oil 55c; straits oil, for tanners, 35c; linseed oil, raw, 72c; do boiled 76c; spirits turpentine 45c.

PAPER—Bailing paper 4@6c ₱ ₱, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@13c; straw wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@12c; straw news 2½@3c; rag news 12½@13c; book paper 14@18c ₱ ₱.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ₱ gross.

TAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolen at 5½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ barrel, $1 40@1 50; jobbing lots, $1 60@1 70.

WOODEN WARE—We quote Pittsburgh make as follows: Two-hooped buckets ₱ doz, $1 00; three-hooped buckets, ₱ doz, $2 10; No. 1 tubs, three hoops, ₱ doz, $8 00; No. 2 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $6 00; No. 3 tubs, two hoops, ₱ doz, $5 00; washboards, patent crimp, ₱ doz, $2 75; washboards, common, ₱ doz, $2 25; clothes-pins, round head, ₱ box, 90c.

Petroleum.

July 13.—The market for crude petroleum was steady with a firmer tone reported in the dispatches from the oil regions.

CRUDE—We hear of sales of Cundiff pipe at wells at $1 00; United at 90@91c; outside lines 88@87½c; immediate shipment $1 15@1 18½c. The market was rather quiet but steady. Sales at Parkers were reported at 28,500 barrels and at other points in the oil regions at 1,750 barrels. A new strike is reported on the McGarry farm, near Oil City. The well is known as the Roy No. 3.

REFINED—There is a quiet and rather easier feeling in refined, although refiners here are not offering their product in freely. In New York there is a firmer feeling. In New York spot oil is scarce and firm, while futures are proportionately lower. We quote standard white on the cars at 9½@9¾c as to location. New York delivery is quoted at 12½@12¾c for spot; 11¾@11¾c for July. Philadelphia is quoted at 11¾@11¾c. Baltimore rules at 11¼ @11¾c for spot and July.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city-made; $1 10@1 20 for country do; 70@80c for second-hand.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 12.—The Herald says: The crude petroleum markets of the region were, upon the whole, a little more cheerful. The tone was firmer all around, and the volume of business was not large. There was no disposition on the part of holders to concede prices. Sales:

750 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 21½
500 bbls, Lower road, spot	1 20
300 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 21
3,500 bbls, river, United, at wells, spot	91¼
1,000 bbls, river, United, at wells, spot	92½
1,500 bbls, river, Union, at wells, spot	90
1,000 bbls, river, Penn'a, at wells, spot	90
1,500 bbls, river, Karns, at wells, spot	90
1,000 bbls, river, Relief, at wells, spot	90
1,000 bbls, river, immediate	1 20
1,000 bbls, river, immediate	1 13½
5,000 bbls, river, immediate	1 19½

NEW YORK, July 12, closing 10.—Oil refined for prompt delivery, 12c; difficult to give quotations. Later deliveries are firm. Crude in bulk is weak with prices easier. Sales reported of 5,000 barrels refined for latter part of July delivery at 183c. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk, 6@6¼c; spot prompt and 7c for July; do, in shipping order, 8½c; refined, 19½@19¾c for No. 1; 22½@22¾c for No. 2; and 17½@17¾c for futures; cases 17@18c; naptha 25c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 11¾@11¾c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 11¾@11¾c.

TITUSVILLE, July 12.—Market quiet but firm; quoted at 91 20@1 22½.

OIL CITY, July 12.—Market quiet and steady at 91 20.

ROUSEVILLE, July 12.—Market quiet with out business at about 91 15.

TIDIOUTA, July 12.—Market dull at 91 20 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Market quiet; standard white 11½c; crude 5½c; cases 17c; no sales and no futures offering.

REFINED OIL SHIPMENTS LAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co., Phila	950
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co., Phila	250
National O. W.	Warden, F & Co., Phila	400
Central Ref Co.	John P Logan, Phila	101
J A McKee & S.	John P Logan, Phila	500
Total		1,801

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Beeves—Receipts 3,210 head, making 7,400 head for the week, against 9,300 head last week. The market is quite generally good, and the market is very firm at an advance for the week of fully 25c; ordinary Texas 5@5¾; good to choice do 6@6¾; choice to extra do 7@7½; common to extra native steers $11 50@15 50, with a considerable number at $13 75@14 00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts yesterday and today, 7,126 head, making 14,326 head for the week, against 19,500 head last week. The market is firmer at $4 10@5 75 for sheep, and $7 00@10 00 for lambs.

Swine—Receipts 7,570 head, making 20,490 head for the week, against 25,030 last week. None offered alive; dressed firmer at 6@7¾@10 40.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Cattle—Receipts 2,800 head. Market firm and fairly active at full prices. Common to extra shipping steers $4 50@5 50; butchers' $3 00@4 50; stockers $2 25@3 75; Texans $2 50@3 50. The market closed firm. Shipments 1,850 head.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head. There is an active demand but prices are about 10c lower under liberal receipts. Sales at $4 90@5 25, closing at $5 20@5 25 for heavy; $7 05@7 15 for light. Shipments 5,400 head.

Sheep—Receipts 100 head. Market dull and nominal; poor to choice $3 00@4 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Hogs active and firm; stockers $5 40@5 75; shippers $6 00@6 80. Cattle—The demand and market is active; native steers $3 85@6 35; rough to fair $4 40@5 15; Texans $4 25; good $5 80; fair $4 25@5 65; medium $4 7.@5 10.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Live hogs active and firm; common $4 00@7 10; good light $7 15@7 25; extra $7 25@7 30.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand light and holders firm.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 spring $1 08¾; No. 2, $1 07¾ spot or seller August; $1 02½@1 04 seller September; No. 3, $1 01½; rejected 95@95½c. Corn quiet and weak; high mixed 71@71½c; No. 2 mixed 69@69½c; rejected 66c. Oats in good demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 31½@31½c spot; 30½c bid seller August; 29½c bid seller August; rejected 28c. Rye firm; No. 2, 1 02. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring $1 25 spot; 98c bid seller September. Seeds firm; timothy $1 25@1 27½; flaxseed $1 45@1 47½c for futures; cases 17@18c; naptha 25c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 11¾@11¾c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 11¾@11¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled and lower at $19 25@19 30 spot or seller August. Lard in only limited jobbing demand at 13½@13.15c spot or seller August. Bulk meats quiet; loose cull and prices a shade lower; shoulders 8½c; short rib 11½c; short clear 11½c.

WHISKIES—Whisky—$1 17.

LATEST.—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was stronger at 81 08¾. Corn steady for cash; 70@70¼c August. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer. Lard steady.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Flour steady; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 75@5 15; common to good $5 20@5 35; extra Western $5 40@6 00; white wheat extra $6 05@6 80; extra Ohio $5 25@7 25; St. Louis $5 40@6 75; Minnesota $5 25@6 75; Genesee $5 75@6 25. Rye flour $4 25@5 35. Cornmeal $3 75@4 15.

Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 19@1 22 No. 3 do $1 19@1 19½. No. 2 Milwaukee $1 25@1 25; No. 1 spring $1 26@1 30 barley nominal. Corn in fair demand; receipts 56,000 bushels; Western mixed—steamer, 68@68½c; do sail 68½@68¾c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 20,000 bushels; mixed Western 56@56c; white Western 59@59½c. Coffee quiet at 17¾@20½c. Sugar—Refining fair to good 7 13-16c; prime 8¼@8½c. Molasses dull and nominal. Petroleum quiet; refined 12c; crude 6½c. Cheese steady at 9@12c. Beef quiet, fair; plain mess $6 00@7 00; extra mess $8 00@9 00; packet $8 50@9 00; India mess $15 00@16 00; beef hams quiet; pickled shoulders $4 50@5 00; pickled hams $9 00@10 00. Lard quiet, fair; prime steam $13 00@13 25. Cheese steady at 9@12c. Lard—Prime steam $13 00@13 25. Cheese steady at 9@12c. Whisky in fair demand at $1 22.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Sugar firm in first hands; common 7½c; prime 9½c. Molasses quiet, jobbing as follows: common 40@45c; fair 45@50c; prime to choice 58@70c. Flour very dull; superfine nominally $4 50; single extra $4 75; double extra $5 00; treble do $5 25@5 75; choice extra and family $7 00@7 25. Corn firm at 87@90c. Oats quiet at 60@62c. Bran easy at 92½@95c. Hay quiet at $23 00@28 00. Corn—No stock in first hands; jobbing for good-ordinary 88@92c; fair 98@103c; good 103@106c; prime 206@209c. Mess pork held at $21 75. Lard in good demand; tierce 14@14½c; keg 15c. Bacon dull at 10½@ 12½@12¾c. Hams scarce at 13½@14c. Cotton—Middling quiet at 15¾@15¾c. Whisky firm at $1 20@1 22. Gold 116; Sterling 569; sight

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 12, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.947	61	77	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.874	82	43	W.	Light.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.866	75	56	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.844 Highest thermom...85
Mean thermometer...73 Lowest thermom....57

Stoning an Infant.

Mrs. Nancy Logan, of the Third ward, Allegheny, visited the office of Alderman D. L. Smith, yesterday, and related to the magistrate how one H. Bandy did throw a stone, and how the missile did strike her baby on the head, inflicting a severe wound. Bandy will have a hearing to-day on a charge of assault and battery.

Accident to a Trackman.

J. Burke, who is employed as a trackman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was returning from his work last evening, on a fright train, and when the train passed under the Western avenue bridge, Burke, who was on the top of a freight car, collided with the bridge, sustaining a severe injury on his forehead. The skin was cut through, laying bare the skull for a space of three inches. The injured man was taken to the office of Dr. Buchanan, who, after dressing his wound, sent him to his home, at No. 3 Strawberry lane. His injuries are quite severe, but the doctor says he will recover.

Nation Trust Complications.

It is said that an application will be made to-day, in the United States District Court, by John Barton, Esq., on behalf of Christina Cramer and others, against L. M. Morris and others, stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, for a warrant of arrest against the debtors named in the petition, on the ground that they have been illegally conveying and encumbering their property. The petition will also dispute the right of the Court to grant the order recently issued to restrain certain execution creditors from collecting their claims against the Nation Trust Company.

Cole's New York and New Orleans Zoological and Equestrian Exposition.

This organization, embracing a first-class menagerie, a museum and a circus, will exhibit in Allegheny city on Thursday Friday and Saturday of this week, afternoon and evening. Each department is complete in itself, and the whole embraces many novelties never exhibited here. Among these may be mentioned wax figures of Beecher, Tilton, Bessie Turner and other persons notorious in the "steam man," made of iron, which walks and runs much in the style of the *genus homo*, etc., etc., This is the first show of the class that has been here, and no doubt be liberally patronized. The tents will be pitched at the corner of South avenue and school street, Allegheny.

Duquesne School Teachers.

An election for teachers for the Duquesne school took place last evening and resulted as follows: Mary F. Eaton, Principal; A. McKinley and H. J. Bell, Grammar department; E. J. Wible and Mollie Reese, Intermediate department; Carrie Martin, Kate Schumaker and Virginia Hunter, Primary department.

We are pleased to correct an error in the report of pupils admitted to the High School at the late examination. It says that one was passed, while the fact is that three were admitted to the Academical department and two to the Commercial. Miss Eaton has labored hard for the good of this school, and deserves the thanks of all persons seeking the welfare of the school at heart. Her election for another term is a deserved indorsement of her course during the past year.

A Bridge Company Sued for Damages.

Michael Mulvey, through his counsel, Mr. Raymond, yesterday entered suit against the Monongahela Bridge Company, to recover damages sustained through the alleged negligence of the company. Mr. Mulvey, in crossing the bridge last May, while the steps were being made, fell partly through the floor, but saved himself by throwing out his hands. His ankle was badly sprained, and he was otherwise seriously injured. He puts his damages thus: Pain and suffering, $1,500; loss of time, fourteen weeks at twenty dollars per week—$280; physician's service, ten dollars; nursing and care, fifty dollars; loss by inability to work and be on his feet as formerly, reducing his capacity to work by reason of the more or less permanency of the ankle injury, say at least five dollars per week for ten years—$2,500, total, $4,340, from which deduct seventy dollars, which the company have paid him, leaving $4,270, the total amount of damages he claims.

City Property.

The City Property Committee held a meeting yesterday, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

The pay rolls for June were approved, as follows:

City Hall	$ 577 45
General pay roll	979 95
Total	$1,557 40

Mr. Bruner, from the sub-Committee on the Point, reported, asking the committee to delegate greater power to enable them to remedy the nuisances existing there.

Mr. McCombs moved that the committee grant the sub-committee the necessary power to enable them to place the Point in good condition, and remove everything from all lumber and other obstructions, and power to employ what men may be necessary for that purpose. The motion was carried.

The following order was then adopted: That all orders for the furnishing material or necessary articles in City Hall shall emanate from the Controller and the sub-committee in charge.

The committee then adjourned and the sub-committee proceeded to the Point.

Temperance Alliance Meeting.

The regular weekly meeting of the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance was held yesterday morning at the Alliance Rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street. Mr. Thomas S. Rabe presided, and Messrs. J. H. Turner and P. S. Jennings acted as Secretaries.

Mr. Rabe reported that the primary meetings for the election of delegates to nominate a county ticket would be held on the 5th of August, for the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, in the South Common M. E. church.

Several successful meetings were reported as having been held during the past week.

Mr. Kirk offered the following:

Resolved, That in view of the recent action of the Grand Jury of Allegheny county in ignoring bills against violators of the laws, that the Rev. Dr. E. E. Swift, Rev. George Carnegie and Gen. F. H. Lane be a committee to collect facts and to prepare an address to the voters of Allegheny county, on the best modes of restraining the evils of intemperance. Adopted.

Mr. Turner moved that as it was rumored that, by some irregularities, Mrs. Rev. Planck, of Sharpsburg, was fined and costs in a liquor suit, that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. J. H. Turner, Joseph Turner and Mrs. Gourley and Mrs. Dr. Starr were appointed to investigate and report.

Mr. G. H. Hines read a list of the members of the last Grand Jury, and made inquiries as to what churches they were members of. The names of several were given the gentleman, together with the churches at which they worshipped. The matter is to be further investigated.

The meeting adjourned with prayer.

An Ill-Timed Visit.

Under the above caption the Titusville *Herald*, of yesterday, referring the acceptance by the Duquesne Greys of the invitation to lunch at the armory of the Titusville Citizens' Corps on the occasion of their passage through that city on their way to camp, and to the fact that the Greys have fixed Sunday as the day of their proposed visit, indulges in the following well-timed remarks:

It will be seen that the invitation of the Citizens' Corps of Titusville to the Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh was accepted, they fixing the day on Sunday next, when they can stop here. The time occasions both regret and surprise. There must be a mistake somewhere. Upon proper representation, the Duquesne Greys might be induced to stop on their way back, and then it would be a gala day for all in town and hundreds would come in from the country. Except in war times, in an emergency, or in case of a funeral with military honors, it grates harshly on the feelings of many good Christian people to see a military display in the streets on Sunday, and there would be very little fun or glory for anybody concerned in a visit from the splendid organizations as the Duquesne Greys, Knapp's Battery and the Great Western Band if there couldn't be a full outpouring of all classes to cheer and greet them heartily, and see and hear them at their best. One of the leading members of the Corps, and a citizen whom all look up to (whose name we withhold for the present), has expressed to us an earnest hope that the time will be changed. For himself, he could not and would not sanction a public reception on Sunday. Other leading citizens have expressed to us similar sentiments. "Religious sentiments be d—d," is the sentiment of another member. As public journalists, we shall take sides for what we deem the right, and what self-respect requires; the peculiarities of etiquette should weigh nothing in the scale of duty. We owe a polite but firm declination to the Duquesne Greys, of the honor of a visit [illegible] on Sunday. At any other day we are open [illegible] uring."

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A Woman Almost Dies from the Effects of a Worm in the Liver.

A rather extraordinary story was circulated, yesterday, in private circles to the effect that a married lady, a resident of the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, after having been sick for several years, and while apparently at the point of death, had been suddenly relieved by throwing up a small fish! The idea that a woman should carry a fish in her stomach, for three or four years, was novel if not startling. At any other season of the year, the story might have been dismissed as "fishy;" but in view of the questionable character of the water we drink during the dog days, an inquiry into the facts was deemed advisable. We learn, from an authentic source, that the lady had been ill but a few months, and only dangerously ill about six weeks. She is the daughter of a gentleman residing in the city; was a robust, healthy girl, and has been married several years. She has had three children, only one of whom is living. Her illness was unaccountable to herself and to her husband, but her symptoms were plainly those of biliary derangement, and her physician treated her in the usual (allopathic) way. Her jaundiced appearance indicated that the bile was not secreting naturally. Her body became swollen, and her friends feared that her disease was assuming a dropsical form. At times she suffered the most excruciating pains, and more than once her relatives had been summoned to see her die. Finally she was seized with convulsions, and vomiting supervened. In the bowl was found what proved to be "fluke fish," or liver fluke—*distoma hepaticum*—an animal well known to the medical profession, and belonging to that class of parasites which live in the interior of the human body. The animal is called also "gourd worm," from its resemblance, in form, to the seed of the gourd. It is about an inch long and half an inch broad, nearly resembling in form a pumpkin seed. It is the same worm that causes the rot in sheep, and that is so commonly found infesting the liver of horses and cattle. It usually inhabits the gall bladder in the human body. How long it remained with the patient is only a matter of conjecture; but it is supposed to have taken its position in one of the ducts, almost filling the space, and preventing the natural flow of the bile. It was dead when ejected. Soon after its removal, the patient threw up an immense quantity of bile, and instantaneous relief from pain followed. This relief was only temporary, however, as she suffered another attack of most excruciating pain, caused by the passage of two large gallstones, of irregular shape, the largest being about the size of a shelled hickory nut, and the other about one-third smaller. These are supposed to have formed in consequence of the presence of the "fluke fish," and its death and removal opened the way for the pressure of bile, which, in turn, forced them down into the bowels. The calculi are of limy formation, and contain a considerable proportion of cholesterine, like ordinary biliary calculi. The outside surface was smooth as that of a pebble, showing that they came away easily, just as they had formed, and that the patient is entirely relieved. This theory is borne out by the fact that the woman's health has rapidly improved. It is now about four weeks since she had the last attack, and she seems to be almost as well as she ever was. The case is a very remarkable one, and will probably be fully reported for the benefit of the medical profession.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Some Hints as to Its Prevention.

The probability of curing the dreadful disease, hydrophobia, is so very remote that little reliance is placed in so-called specifics. Prevention is all that will prevail; and now, that the dog days are drawing nigh, the following precautions, from a reputable French surgeon, ought to receive attention:

Beware of a dog which begins to be sick. All sick dogs, as a principle, must be suspected.

Beware especially of one that is sad, morose, and seeks for solitude; which does not know where to rest, which goes and comes, runs about, stops and starts without reason; whose looks are dull and gloomy, and whose bright expression is lost.

Beware of the dog which looks about and attacks imaginary phantoms.

Beware of one one which is suddenly too affectionate, asking for your caresses by pitiful and repeated cravings.

And thus you will protect yourselves from dangers to which you may be exposed in your homes by dogs kept as family pets.

The bark of the mad dog is thoroughly characteristic, so much so, indeed, that any one familiar with it can decide with certainty the presence of a rabid dog when this barking is heard. It is not necessary either that the ear be long exercised to familiarity with the sound to obtain this certainty of diagnosis. Also, instead of the normal and successive barks, it is hoarse, lower in tone, prolonged and not so strong. After the first bark made at full strength, a series of five, six, seven or eight will immediately succeed, lowered in strength and thrown out from the throat.

When a rabid wound has been inflicted, one must immediately, without losing a moment, prevent the absorption of the virulent saliva by squeezing the edges, by washing the wound, by suction with the mouth and the cup, by the application of the ligature, and, as soon as possible, by cauterization with the actual cautery or some chemical agent.

ALLEN AND MACE.

Prospect of a Match to Decide the Bruiser Championship of the World.

An Associated Press dispatch from New York says: There is considerable excitement in sporting circles here over the prospects of a prize-fight between Jim Mace, now in London, and Tom Allen, for $2,000 a side and the championship of the world. The recent challenge of Allen to fight any man in the world for $1,000 to $2,000 and the championship of the world has induced the gypsy to take the gauntlet up and to again come to this country to fight Allen, the fight to take place [illegible] de of three months, near New Orleans, Pittsburgh or Detroit. Mace has instructed a well-known sporting man in this city, if Allen means business this time, to arrange a match. Mace fought Allen in May, 1870, near New Orleans. After ten rounds were fought in forty-four minutes, Allen claimed his right shoulder was sprained, and refused to fight any longer, and Mace was declared winner.

Mace afterwards fought two sham fights with Joe Coburn in Canada and New Orleans, that brought Mace to bad repute, and he shortly after went to Europe and Australia. He has been in the fish and poultry business since his arrival there, but it not paying, he has decided to revisit America, thinking by a legitimate contest with Allen he may regain his reputation, besides replenishing his exchequer. If Allen will not back down, and is not afraid to meet Mace, a match may be arranged.

ORPHANS' HOME AT BUTLER.

Fifth Annual Excursion and Basket Picnic.

There will be an excursion of the friends and patrons of the Orphans' Home at Butler, Pa., to the Home, on Thursday, the 15th inst. A special train will leave the depot of the West Penn Railroad, on Federal street, Allegheny, at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at Butler at 10:30 A. M., stopping at all the principal stations along the route. The grounds belonging to the Home will be devoted to the pleasure of the excursionists. For the round trip $2, children under twelve years of age free. Tickets can be had at 31 Fifth avenue and at 349 Liberty street. The friends of this noble institution of charity, and the public generally, are invited to participate in the pleasures of the day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Tack Brothers, bankrupts: assignees report of the sale of certain real estate and personal property presented and confirmed *nisi*.

A. T. Rowand, bankrupt; on petition of White, Orr & Co., creditors, an injunction was granted against Christ. Summers; the lien of Summers to remain.

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt: petition of John C. Taylor & Bro. and Robert M. Marshall, creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of their respective liens, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt; assignee's report of sale of certain real estate, discharged of liens, presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Lewis Reinau, bankrupt; J. S. Holmes, a creditor, filed a petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of his claim.

George and Sidney F. Whitmore, bankrupts: it appearing that each of said bankrupts has conformed to the order of this court, it is ordered that each be discharged from all his debts except such as are excepted by the act.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

A *nolle pros* was allowed to Henry Leitz of Etna, indicted for selling liquor without license.

Henry Butler, on an indictment for false pretenses, was sentenced to the Workhouse for eight months.

Larry Gibson and John Young were acquitted of larceny, but convicted of receiving stolen goods. The prosecutor was James W. Thompson, who has a cigar store at 51 Ferry street, which was broken into and some tobacco stolen about a month ago. He charged the defendants with having committed the larceny.

Frederick Bansinger, convicted of bastardy, received the customary sentences.

Harry McClure pleaded guilty of fornication alleged by Mary Atkinson.

Wm. Fess pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny, preferred by John Moran, was sentenced to the Workhouse for three months.

Daniel Driscoll was convicted of fornication and bastardy, charged by Ellen Welsh.

On Sunday the demented girl Hartman, who is confined by her family at their residence, Hazlewood, escaped from her room and ran through the neighborhood in a perfectly nude state.

ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

A Large Turn-Out and Creditable Display —The Lodges Represented—Route of Procession.

Yesterday, July 12th, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, was celebrated by our Protestant Irish fellow-citizens by a grand parade. The procession was a very long one and the display throughout was the finest ever made here, while it was marked by the utmost good order. The preparations had been made, quietly and in marked contrast with many demonstrations of a similar character there was no snow in the public prints of lists of officers, &c. Nearly all the Orange lodges of the two cities and vicinity were represented largely each accompanied by a brass band or drum corps and carrying numerous handsome and costly banners, flags and streamers.

The Lodges assembled on Water street where they were formed in line by the Chief Marshal Radcliff Weir. At ten o'clock the march commenced and the procession went over the following route: Up Water street to Grant street and then down Fifth avenue to Market street, and thence, via. Sixth street to the Suspension bridge and thence by Federal, Ohio and Chestnut streets Allegheny.

Following is the order of procession.

Chief Marshal—Radcliff Weir, and Aides, mounted.

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 12, with Banner, American Flag, members wearing orange sashes and white gloves.

Sons of Joshua Derry Lodge, with banner in wagon, borne by six white horses. Banner inscribed "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

Lodge No. 20, Pittsburgh True Blues, with banner inscribed "Derry Enniskillen and Aughnan, Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory." Members decorated with orange sashes.

Ninth ward Loyal Prince of Orange Lodge No. 45. Banner borne in wagon drawn by four horses.

Pittsburgh Purple Star Derry Lodge, bearing American flag and banner inscribed, "Our cause is just," &c.

Johnston's Purple Star Lodge, with flags and banners; members wearing orange regalia; American flag presented by the ladies of Allegheny.

Seventh ward Loyal Orange Lodge, bearing banners, Bibles and flags; members wearing orange sashes.

Blue Lodge No. 29, banners, streamers and flags.

Grand Lodge No. 49, "Royal Standard," banner, flags, &c.; members decorated with orange sashes.

Allegheny Star of the West Orange Lodge No. 75, with banners and flags; members wearing orange regalia.

Mounted processionists.

Ladies and gentlemen in carriages.

The day was a very fine one, and all along the route of procession the side walks were crowded with spectators. There were no boisterous demonstrations anywhere, and those participating were accorded praise for the good order maintained.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Meeting of the Central Board Today—Questions of Importance to Be Acted Upon.

The meeting of the Central Board of Education this afternoon will be an interesting one, as several questions of considerable importance to the public schools will be discussed and acted upon. The most important matter is that of grades in the ward schools and it is worthy of the most serious consideration. We printed yesterday the report of the committee to whom the matter was referred. The report will be presented at the meeting to-day and may be approved, amended or rejected. Without expressing an opinion as to whether the committee offer the best recommendations in the premises, we can say that their propositions are plain and may be easily understood. Certainly something ought to be done to stop the "cramming" process in vogue. The "cramming" is attributed to the competition for the Central High School, but there are other reasons. The former might be remedied by raising the standard of admission and fixing a minimum age to entitle admission to the People's College. This, indeed, may be rendered necessary for want of room in the High School building next year. But still, aside from the question of the advanced school, there is need for a revision of the ward school grades. The proposition to add another year to the ward school course and thus lessen the labors of the pupils in the higher classes will strike every one, we think, favorably. The only difficulty is with what is called the High School classes of the ward schools. During the last year they are crowded with too many studies and need more time than is now accorded them.

The question of a change in the schedule of teachers' salaries will come up on the report of the committee, who propose to make the pay according to experience, as follows: Three years, $500; less than three years $400; less than one year $300. All Assistant Principals are to have $650. It is not intended that the change will increase the aggregate expenditures.

It is said that an effort will be made to have a reconsideration of the vote by which the Shoe and Leather Bank was chosen depository of the Board.

THE UNITED STATES COURT AT ERIE.

List of Grand and Traverse Jurors.

The following named gentlemen have been summoned by Marshal Hall to attend the session of the United States Court at Erie, commencing on the 19th instant:

GRAND JURY.

Hon. Jno. Scott, Huntingdon; Hon. J. B. Packer, Sunbury; Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, Pittsburgh; Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, Clearfield; Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Wilkesbarre; Hon. John Wallace, New Castle; Hon. Samuel Calvin, Hollidaysburg; Hon. Wm. McCandless, Haven; General Miles S. Green, Milesburg; W. H. Dailey, Bellefonte; Hon. Jno. Dimmons, Williamsport; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Pittsburgh; E. Bianchard, Bellefonte; Hon. C. S. Wolfe, Lewisburg; W. Wright, Scranton; J. C. Strang, Westfield; W. J. Force, North East; F. A. Gallagher, Emporium; Wm. Wylie, Waynesburg; Wm. Dorris, Huntingdon; Jas. H. Porte, Pittsburgh; Jno. Caughey, Beaver.

TRAVERSE JURY.

Rev. J. L. Brownson, Washington; Rev. J. G. Carnahan, Meadville; James B. McJunkin Butler; Louis K. Furniss, Butler; Charles Marks, Lewistown; John M. T. Thompson, Lewistown; R. S. Smith, Pittsburgh; Hon. Geo. W. Miller, Washington; Hon. Jno. Wiggins, Wm. Moorhead, Armstrong; W. A. Dunshes, Pittsburgh; Rev. James Eider, Clarion; John W. Lockhart, Washington; Alphius Hamilton; Pittsburgh; George K. Powell, Luzerne; E. S. Cook, Bedford; Jacob Shaner, Somerset Mill; John F. Shroutz, Lone Pine; Andrew Smith, Brownsville; J. Martin Schaffer, Pittsburgh; W. Russell Reed, Erie; Raymond Reed, Huntingdon; Bentley, Washington; J. W. Dickey, West Liberty; Hon. Thomas Robinson, Negley P. O.; T. Fredericks, Williamsport; Rev. R. T. Mansell, Monongahela City; Rev. T. C. Boyle, Monongahela City; Hon. Thomas Williams, Pittsburgh; Charles Donnelly, Pittsburgh; S. B. Maxwell, Pittsburgh; Asa Cunningham, Uniontown; Rev. J. F. Core, Greensburg; Henry I. Gourley, Pittsburgh; Rev. J. J. McIlvjar, Butler; H. J. McBride, Allegheny; John A. Wilson, Franklin; Rev. A. H. Eider, McKeesport; Hon. Wm. McClelland, Pittsburgh; Wm. Cunningham, Uniontown; Rev. J. F. Core, Greensburg; Henry I. Gourley, Pittsburgh; Rev. J. J. McIlvjar, Butler; H. J. McBride, Allegheny; John A. Wilson, Franklin; A. B. Fleeger, City; John A. Wilson, Franklin; Rev. A. H. Eider, McKeesport; Hon. Wm. McClelland, Pittsburgh; W. C. Riddle, Pittsburgh; Samuel